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HONOLULU, H. I.; FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1969.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

## GRAND BIG RALLY

Meeting to Arrange for Reception  
of U. S. Troops.

## SEVERAL PATRIOTIC SPEECHES

Minister Sewall the First Orator  
Geo. W. Smith Chairman—A Com-  
mittee of 100 Appointed.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There hasn't been a meeting in Honolulu since 1893 to equal the rally of last night, at the Drill Shed. The place was crowded. The Government sent Captain Berger and the band. Enthusiasm ran high. All the addresses, especially that of the American Minister resident, were applauded. Mr. Sewall was frequently interrupted by cheering. The gathering was in response to the call for assembly before 7 o'clock. It included men from all walks of life and all nationalities. There was much chatting before the meeting opened of the operations of the American navy.

Minister Sewall, W. A. Kinney, Attorney-General Smith, United States Consul-General Haywood and Dr. John S. McGraw were called to the stage. There were cheers for the "Father of Annexation" and for the American Minister.

In opening the meeting Mr. Smith said that its purpose was well understood and that the first business was to elect a chairman. Senator McCandless proposed Mr. Smith for the presidency of the evening. Carried unanimously. Maj. J. Walter Jones was chosen secretary in the same manner. Chairman Smith thought remarks would be in order and called upon the American Minister. Mr. Sewall said he understood the action to be taken was by residents and from their hearts. This did not look like a neutrality meeting. It was evident all present entertained thoughts of the grand fatherland beyond the sea. There was not here any appearance of indifference to the United States now that the Government was involved in a war. The Hawaiian heart "if you will," the great American heart, the popular heart, beats more loyally now than before the United States had reluctantly gone to war.

Dr. McGraw said he was full of the spirit of the occasion, but could add nothing to the sentiments that had been so well expressed.

Mr. Chas. Pleasants of San Diego said he felt in this meeting to be within the circle of genuine Americanism. The speaker said that with other Californians lately arrived he would gladly co-operate in entertaining the American troops. There will be no chance to greet and cheer the flag of belligerent and heroic association.

The business of the meeting was now taken up. Capt. McStockier said the movement should be representative and moved that on entertainment, etc., committee of 100 be appointed by the chair. Dr. Grossman thought a lesser number would be more practicable. He offered the amendment that the committee consist of ten men. Mr. McStockier urged for 100. So did Mr. Lansing, Col. McLeod was for 100 with power to add to its numbers. So was W. C. Weedon. Mr. McStockier accepted this suggestion and then Dr. Grossman withdrew his plan.

The motion for a committee of 100 carried with a whirl. Chairman Smith said he would make up the list before going to bed.

There were calls for P. C. Jones. He said the leaven going to Manila would leave the whole Pacific with Americans.

J. B. Atherton—I want to be on that committee to assist the younger men in welcoming the boys in blue. It is true that a marvelous movement is in progress when the American flag is being taken to a country like Manila.

Mr. Dillingham—A man invited at such a time as this must try to say something. We have claimed that this country could be of use to America. Now this is being demonstrated clearly. For these traveling Americans let us do everything possible for their comfort and cheer.

Col. J. H. Fisher—The chairman is requested to leave N. G. H. officers off the committee list, as they will do work through their own organization. The war shows that the United States foreign policy is changing. Again, if we entertain those men, when they go back the 6,000 or 7,000 of them will be annexation missionaries. Then, a lot of these soldiers are from the vicinity of Senator White's home and will be able to tell that gentleman something about Hawaii.

Mr. McStockier moved that Americans and sympathizers be requested to display American flags and that employers give holidays. Carried.

Chief Justice Judd expressed accord with the gathering and said his son had been accepted as a member of the

synthetic response comes from the heart of every right-thinking man. As to the provocation of the United States. Could any decent man see murder and starvation without attempt at alleviation? The condition in Cuba became intolerable. We glory in the American spirit. We want to show our admiration for the men going to Dewey. All recalled the incident of the cheering during the great storm in Samoa harbor. The gallantry of the Americans going into Manila bay in the dark, with torpedoes in their course is a glorious thing. In these Islands we owe much to the United States. We

U. S. A. Red Cross without inquiry to citizenship.

Geo. D. Gear—While American flags are going up we might ask the officials to place them on the Government buildings.

Before adjournment Mr. Smith pro-

posed three cheers and the American

war cry. After the cheering came:

"Remember the Maine."

At 3 p. m. today there will be held at the Y. M. C. A. hall a meeting of ladies who wish to co-operate with the committee of 100. This suggestion comes from Mrs. C. B. Cooper and others.

At a gathering last night of a number of members of the committee it was decided that headquarters for entertainment should be established in the Executive Building grounds. The dining hall will be in the Drill Shed and as one feature of refreshment, Hawaiian coffee will get a big advertisement.

Drs. Wood and Day gave suggestions on proper food. Mr. Dillingham placed the railway of the Oahu Company at the disposal of the committee for excursion purposes. There was talk of visits to the park and monster bathing parties. On the day the tug will be used and it is likely that steamers will be chartered.

tors could pay for nothing while in Honolulu.

The committee of 100 adjourned to meet at 1 p. m. today.

Chairman Smith announces the following sub-committees. This is the corrected list:

Executive—H. P. Baldwin, chairman, Andrew Brown, Dr. C. B. Cooper, J. F. Clay, B. F. Dillingham, J. A. Kennedy, F. B. McStockier, J. A. McCandless, Dr. C. B. Wood, J. S. Martin, J. L. Kaulukou, E. D. Tenney, W. Horace Wright, Dan Logan, E. E. Richards.

Reception—Col. J. H. Fisher, chairman, Col. G. F. McLeod, Col. J. H. Soper, Maj. J. W. Jones, Maj. C. J. McCarthy, Maj. Geo. C. Potter, Capt. L. T. Kenake, Capt. J. Kea, Capt. T. B. Murray, Capt. W. A. Kinney, Capt. J. W. Pratt, Capt. Paul Smith, Capt. J. M. Camara, Capt. C. W. Zeigler, Capt. R. P. Myers, Dr. J. S. McGrew, H. L. Holstein, S. K. Ka-ne, W. R. Godfrey, A. N. Kepokal, Lieut. Ed Towse, Paul Neumann, Capt. A. Fuller, R. W. Wilcox, H. A. Barneslee, Capt. John Schaefer.

Entertainment—Dr. M. E. Grossman, chairman, E. I. Spalding, C. S. Stratemeyer, W. R. Sims, F. C. Smith, J. L. Torbert, W. C. Wilder, Jr., E. O. White, E. C. Winston, Jno. Wright, A. F. Judd, L. C. Ables, A. T. Atkinson, C. M. V. Forster, G. W. N. Armstrong, L. H. Dee, Geo. D. Gear, Jas. Dodd, R. Folsom, E. A. McInerny, C. A. Graham, T. M. Starkey, Capt. H. Berger, Capt. A. Coyne, Rev. D. P. Birnie, Rev. T. D. Garvin, Prof. F. A. Hosmer, W. F. Castle.

Finance—J. B. Atherton, chairman, C. Bolte, T. W. Hobron, W. W. Hall, W. G. Irwin, Jno. Ena, F. J. Lowrey, H. E. Waitz, Cecil Brown, G. N. Wilcox, H. Waterhouse, Geo. R. Carter, Dr. F. R. Day, J. Holt, P. C. Jones, W. F. Allen.

Commissary—W. G. Ashley, chairman, F. W. McChesney, H. J. Nolte, M. F. Lewis, W. H. Rice, J. D. McVeigh, Col. Geo. F. McLeod, W. A. Whiting, G. W. R. King, F. B. Oat, Geo. H. Paris, Jas. F. Morgan, Jno. Emmeluth, Theo. Hoffman, J. G. Rothwell.

Grounds and Decoration—W. H. Hoogs, chairman, Capt. O. Bergstrom, Capt. C. J. Campbell, C. S. Desky, H. Laws, L. L. McCandless, A. M. Brown, A. E. Murphy, A. B. Wood, Frank McIntyre, J. A. Gilman, W. C. Weedon, N. E. Gedge, A. V. Gear, F. L. Hoogs, J. J. Kelley, D. L. Naone, Jno. Nott, W. E. Rowell, T. P. Severin, A. B. Wood, John Cassidy, Stearns Buck.

A meeting was held at 2 p. m. by the Executive Committee. Jas. A. Kennedy was elected secretary. Several plans for general work or the whole task were outlined. The secretary was instructed to transmit advice to the chairman of the sub-committees. These advices were in the form of suggestions as to grounds, food, fruit, etc., all the particulars of which have already been given.

N. G. H. OFFICERS.

Club Quarters To Be Enlarged in

a Few Hours.

The officers of the First Regiment,

N. G. H., as well as of the President's

staff will be living, moving, exemplifi-

cations of applied industry during U. S. A. reception times. Nearly all of

the officers have been placed on sub-

committees of the Big 100. But the

military commission holders have

"other fish to fry." Aside from formal

work they will do some entertaining on

their own account.

Chairman Smith announced that

Capt. Godfrey of the Inter-Island

Company, through Capt. Campbell had

offered to the committee the use of

steamers of the company. A vote of

thanks was heartily given to the Inter-

Island and further to Mr. Dilling-

ham for offer of Oahu Railway trans-

for excursions and to Hustace & Co.,

for drays.

J. M. Ballou, C. A. Graham, J. G.

Rothwell, Rev. D. P. Birnie, Rev. T.

F. A. Hosmer, Col. W. F. Allen, John

Chase, W. R. Castle, Capt. John

Schaefer and Stearns Buck, were an-

nounced as new members of the com-

mittee of 100.

Mr. McStockier reported that 150

bags had been secured.

Senator Baldwin and Mr. Dilling-

**FOR THE CABLE**

**Exclusive Franchise Bill Passed  
By the Senate.**

**HOUSE ON APPROPRIATIONS**

More Assistants for the Courts.  
The Band Will Play During  
the Period.

**SENATE.**

Seventy-eighth Day, May 17.

The cable bill passed third reading. Not only was the original amendment carried, to which the Executive is opposed, making it necessary to secure the approval of the Secretary of State of the United States before the contract with the cable company becomes operative, but an additional amendment was passed providing that such approval shall be secured within six months from the date of the approval of the bill. Attorney-General Smith and Minister Damon, vigorously attacked the exclusive feature in the bill. Senator Hocking asked if the result of its passage would not in effect be a vote of want of confidence in the Executive. His right to discussion was questioned by Senator Brown on the point of order that there was no motion before the Senate. Senator Hocking endeavored to make it debatable by a motion to lay on the table, which is non-debatable. The motion was lost and the bill passed, by a vote of 19 to 1. Senator Hocking voting in the negative.

Senator Brown's substitute option bill, placing the importation and sale under the authority of the Board of Health, passed second reading. Third reading was set for Wednesday.

Minister Cooper reported several acts signed by the President. Three bills were returned from the Printing Committee.

The bill to create a marine park on the east side of the harbor was reported on with recommendation for passage. Reports were also made on the House amendments to the Land Act and recommending the bill to license the local manufacture of grapes. These reports were received to be considered with the bills.

The Public Lands Committee recommended the passage of the bill relating to the construction of railways over tide water.

Two bills introduced by Minister Cooper, making slight amendments to the Land Act and confirming the sale of two lots of land in North Kona, passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

**HOUSE.**

Rep. Eisenberg reported for the Military Committee on certain items in the appropriation bill in part, as follows:

"We find that, during the last session of the Legislature the appropriation for the support of military pay roll was \$132,700.50, but of this amount only \$112,000.52 was used, leaving a balance for Government realization of \$20,890.58. This was accomplished through very conservative management, and we believe that the appropriation asked for at this session of the Legislature, namely, \$110,000.00 is an extremely reasonable one, and knowing as we do, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will expend no more of the appropriation of this department than he deems absolutely necessary, we would recommend that the sum of \$110,000 be asked for be granted."

"The appropriation of \$6,000 asked for the maintenance of the band is the same as that passed at the last session of the Legislature, and we recommend that it be granted."

Rep. Gear reported for the Committee on Health on a large number of items. This report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on certain items in the appropriation bill. Report laid on the bill to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Loebenstein made two reports for the Public Lands Committee. The same course was taken with these.

The appropriation bill was taken up on second reading. The President's salary went through as in the bill. When it came to the item of \$4,000 for Princess Kaiulani, the majority of the committee report, raising the amount to \$6,000 was moved adopted. Rep. McCandless moved to strike out the item but this motion was not seconded.

The next discussion arose on the item of \$1,800 for the fourth clerk of the First Circuit. The committee recommended striking out the whole thing and doing away with the office altogether. Rep. Gear objected and moved for passage of the item as in the bill. He read a communication from the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court in which he stated that the Chief Justice's opinion on the matter had not been asked.

Rep. Robertson objected to the language of Clerk Henry Smith in saying that the committee had not made proper investigation. The clerk himself had been seen and also others who know about the workings of the Court.

Rep. Achi was a little stronger in his language. Clerks of the Court were in the habit of taking outside work and of using the time that should be given to their regular duties. The Chief Clerk himself went to Maui not long ago on business outside of his duties. He charged the estate he was

working for a certain amount of money for his services, and at the same time drew his salary from the Government. This did not look as if there was enough work to keep four clerks busy.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted and the office of fourth clerk abolished.

At 12 m. the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

Upon arrival at the item of \$12,000 for the salary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister Cooper arose and gave the President's sentiments.

Minister Damon stated that the matter was a delicate one and particularly so, from the fact that the President had recommended the raise in salary. However, for the present it was not a question of salaries that should agitate this Legislature. There were more important matters to be considered.

The men in the present Minister should stand by the President in the matter of the original salaries to show the people they were not in office for coin but to see the country out of a very unpleasant situation.

"We are not out of the woods yet," said Minister Damon. "I cannot speak for my colleagues but I believe they think the same as I do. I think it is a mistake to change the salaries one dollar."

Various members spoke on the matter and the item finally passed at \$9,000.

**MEN NOT WANTED**

**United States Will Not Accept Any Outsiders.**

Negative Reply to a Honolulu Offer—A Quiet Movement and Its Disappointment.

When it was known positively that war between Spain and the United States had broken out, the idea was conceived here of furnishing a company from Honolulu for service with troops of the American Government. It was planned to organize a company of 100 men, with seventy per cent or more of drilled marksmen. This command was to be landed at San Francisco without expense to the United States and was there to be equipped, mustered in and detailed to duty where there was action.

First was the money consideration. Not more than half a dozen men who are rather well known had been told of the scheme when "all that might be needed for expenses" was guaranteed. Next there were hasty confidential interviews with men supposed to have appetite for the enterprise. A promising nucleus for a strong company was pledged. At this stage the plan was presented to a resident who was known to be able to have prompt communication with the highest authorities at Washington. This gentleman was enthusiastic, at once volunteering to do all in his power to assist the project along. His dispatches went forward by the S. S. City of Peking, which left here the night of April 20. The telegrams were plain and urgent.

While waiting for answer from the United States, those who had started the movement kept on securing men until there were more than 140 on the list. The "A B C" advertisement in this paper brought quite a number of replies, but most of the business was done quietly by personal selection. The most important understanding perhaps was that each man would be required to pass a physical examination before departing these shores.

Replies to the April 20 telegrams came by the Gaelic. They were of a disappointing and discouraging nature, as follows:

"Secretary of War regrets that offer one hundred Americans of Honolulu cannot be accepted. Only quota furnished by Governor received." (Signed) Schwan, Asst. Adj't-General.

"War and Navy (Departments) have no use for more men at San Francisco." (Signed) J. B. Moore, Asst. Secy.

Despite these dispatches, four ex-regulars of the N. G. H. and a dozen or more civilians who had wanted to go with the Honolulu expedition, went on to the Coast by the Zealandia with the purpose of enlisting at San Francisco. The ex-regulars are Dunn, Scott, Schley and Fitzgerald.

It is figured that the United States will not at any time during this war need more than say 250,000 men. According to Zealandia advises the number in the country ready to enlist is less than 700,000. Jas. Kelley, of the Customs, is proud of the fact that at his old home in Ohio, men are offering a bonus for the purpose of getting a chance to go to the front. The papers have it that it is nearly that way everywhere.

The Honolulu men who were in this enterprise are glad they have shown their aloha to the United States and are much obliged indeed to the gentleman who took their case to Washington and to the men of means here who stood ready to furnish the cash.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer, am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**FROM WM. EASSIE****Island Man Has His Alas-ka Mining Outfit.**

Writes From Duluth—Bound West. Prospecting Drill and Mechanical Fans—Interview.

Hawaii's own "Billie" formerly of Kealia plantation, was the first week of this month at Duluth, Minn., the guest of Edward Z. Williams, owner and manager of the Lyceum theater at that place. Mr. Williams is well known here. He is the brother of Mrs. H. W. Howard and has twice visited the Islands. The Lyceum theater, by the way, is one of the handsomest and most expensive playhouses of the United States. The architect and superintendent of construction for the theater was Mr. Trapagen, now in business in this city. Mr. Eassie, who is bound for Alaska mining fields ultimately, writes to a friend that he stopped at Duluth on the way back to San Francisco from New York. He had also visited Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland and Chicago.

Mr. Eassie is backed heavily in a big undertaking by Island men. He has had some experience at mining and was an excellent machinist and a thorough engineer before he came to take charge of sugar mills here eighteen years ago. For his work in the gold fields he has built a boiler 12-h.p. that weighs only 680 pounds and an engine of the same power which he declares with enthusiasm to be a little marvel. To complete this outfit there is a placer prospecting drill from which big results are expected. The design is Mr. Eassie's own. This drill can be sent through almost any sort of a formation at the rate of eight to ten feet per hour. It brings up a core of four and one-half inches and in a day or two a depth of fifty feet can be prospected. Now as to the equipment for the actual mining work. Mr. Eassie has had constructed two mechanical gold pans. Each one is capable of doing the work of fifty men with pick and shovel.

It will be seen that Mr. Eassie will be quite furnished for business when he gets into the gold territory. He is now in San Francisco, having reached the Occidental hotel about the 10th. Mr. Eassie sends aloha to all Honolulu and Island friends. Mrs. Eassie is now in New York City with relatives of her husband's and is enjoying her visit there very much. While in Duluth Mr. Eassie was interviewed for the Tribune, the leading newspaper of that place and among other things said:

"The war will have the effect of hastening the annexation of the Islands to the United States. Nothing may be done at this time, for the country is too much engaged, perhaps, but I think the eyes of the nation will be opened to the desirability of the Islands for a naval station as well as for extending wealth and territory. It was an awful foolish move on the part of Cleveland to pull down the American flag on the Islands after it had once been raised. If Liliuokalani had been put back on the throne she would not have been allowed to stay there long enough to warn it. I have been an ardent annexationist ever since I set foot on those Islands, and I am still of that mind. The people of substance on the Islands, the people that have the good of the Islands at heart, are unanimous for annexation. America is our natural market, and this country is preferred for annexation above all others. America is recognized as the most progressive nation, and there is also some sentiment as well as business in the desire to become annexed to the United States.

"I also look to see the laying of a cable between the United States and Honolulu at the earliest possible moment after the war with Spain is over."

In compliance with a law passed by the late Legislature in Wisconsin he official lists of "deserters" from the State volunteer regiments which served during the war of the rebellion have been forwarded to the Secretary of State of that Commonwealth. The lists were compiled in 1867 and 1868, and in a great many cases have done injustice to veterans who were reported as deserted when they had been prisoners of war in the South.

**Feed Is High**

On account of the drought in California, and there is good prospects of its being much

**Higher.**

Our customers will be taken care of from our large stock, bought before the last advance.

WE CARRY ONLY

**THE BEST.**

When you want the best Hay, Feed, or Grain at right prices order from

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
TELEPHONE 121.

**TIMELY TOPICS**

May 19, 1898.

The summer is coming on and the rains are about finished; the hot, sultry and penetrating days just commenced.

The careful householder, if he be wise, will paint his house inside—and particularly outside, to insure its living to a good old age.

If you want to paint the entire house we have

**HUBBUCK'S  
AND  
PIONEER  
WHITE LEAD,**

with the best oil and all other concomitants. If you only want to paint your veranda, or do some touching up the cheapest way is to purchase some of our

**Ideal  
Ready  
Mixed  
Paint,**

and you can do the touching up yourself.

We carry the ready mixed paints in almost every shade and in quantities to suit, from 1-gallon tins down to 1-pound tins.

**The Hawaiian Hardware Co.**

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

**Cheap****AND****Powerful.**

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious orders from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

It saves doctor's bills.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants.

Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFYING THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO.**

**Sole Agents.**

**Profitable Returns**

Are what business men have a right to expect from well managed legitimate enterprises. Hundreds fail where one succeeds, not from want of merit in the goods offered for sale, but because of a lack of the right kind of knowledge as to what their customers require.

When You Want A good Carriage, Buggy or Harness don't forget to examine my stock. IT IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE ISLANDS. I can make you prices which will interest you and which defy competition. Just received, ex "Albert."

**Extra Fine Surreys.**

Roomy seats furnished in latest styles.

I guarantee all goods.

**SCHUMAN'S****CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.**

Fort St., above Club Stables.

**CASTLE & COOKE LTD.**

IMPORTERS

HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

**Something of Interest to the Ladies.**

Just received per "A. J. Fuller" the following articles in

**STONEWARE:**

BUTTER JARS.

WATER JARS.

PRESERVE JARS.

FRENCH POTS.

COFFEE POTS.

BEAN POTS.

FLOWER POTS.

FLOWER BASKETS.

WATER KEGS.

GLAZED FLAT BOTTOMED PANS.

MIXING BOWLS.

POULTRY FOUNTAINS.

**HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.****CASTLE & COOKE LTD.**

**OPIUM BILL NOW**

**Senate Passes the New Measure  
on Second Reading.**

**HOUSE USES PRUNING KNIFE**

**Salary Appropriations Tackled.  
Committee Reports on Em-  
ployment Agency.**

**SENATE.**

Seventy-ninth Day, May 18.

The Senate passed the bill amending the Session Laws of 1886 relating to cables by adding a paragraph permitting the Executive to grant an exclusive franchise for 20 years for a cable from Hawaii to Japan.

The bill to license the manufacture of wine from grapes of Hawaiian growth, came up on second reading. The bill repeals the law on the subject now on the statute books. The law of the Provisional Government, passed in 1884, permitted the manufacturer provided that the wine be sent to the General Custom House. The Legislature of 1886 amended this provision by permitting the wine to be sent to the nearest Customs House.

The present bill permits the manufacturer and sale to any licensed dealer. The manufacturer must furnish a bond in the sum of \$100 not to manufacture brandy, rum or other spirituous liquors, nor to manufacture wine from grapes from foreign countries, not to sell to any other than licensed dealers. The license to manufacture is for three years and each year the manufacturer must furnish a sworn statement of the quality of wine manufactured. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Friday.

The substitute opium bill to place the importation and sale under the control of the Board of Health came up for second reading. Senator Waterhouse's motion to indefinitely postpone was lost. On his motion Senator Waterhouse said he wished to enter his protest. From foreign papers he read that the country was open to criticism for even desiring to enact such legislation. He said he had been one of those who had assisted in the overthrow and he believed the Senate should be consistent, and that if such a bill were passed, the Legislature would regret it. He considered it time to call a halt. Such bills were going to open the door for further legislation of the same character.

The Attorney General differed from the Senator. He said that opium was certainly smuggled into Hawaii under the present laws, charges might be made, but the fact remained that the forces, vigilant as they might be, were unable to cope with it. In theory the bill proposed appeared to control the evil. He believed that the provisions of the bill would lessen smuggling by placing the price at such a low figure and would restrict the use of the habitual smokers.

Senator Baldwin said that in his opinion the Senate was not an institution for reforming. The mere mandate by the Senate that evil must be put down did not put it down. He believed that the proposed law would not increase the use of opium in the country, but would decrease smuggling, would lessen corruption in the Police and Customs Departments. The Senator said no one could be more jealous of the safety of the country than he. At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned to 1:30 p.m.

At the afternoon session the remaining sections of the opium bill were read. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Monday.

There was no discussion on the bill to establish a Marine Park on the east side of the harbor. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Friday.

The Public Lands Committee recommended the passage of the bill prohibiting railways from entering upon or taking any tide waters, or in anywise hindering, obstructing in or upon any navigable waters, or erecting, building or maintaining any bridge, pier, jetty, or wharf in or upon or over any harbor, bay or river beyond low water mark.

Senator Brown offered an amendment in the shape of an additional section providing that the bill shall not dispossess vested rights under existing statutes. The amendment was defeated and the bill passed. Third reading was set for Friday.

The Committee recommended the passage of the bill authorizing the Minister of the Interior to set apart sections of land for cemeteries, omitting the provision that the cemetery for each taxation district shall be in the district. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Friday.

The Public Lands Committee disapproved of the House bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Lands to negotiate contracts with individuals or corporations owing lands in fee, whereby lands may be acquired by the Government for settlement purposes. The bill was laid on the table on motion of Senator Brown.

The House bill prohibiting the erection of barbed wire fences and the placing of barbed wire upon fences in certain places was deferred for one week.

The bill granting a franchise to construct an electric or steam railway on the Island of Hawaii was read by title and referred to the Public Lands Committee. The same action was taken

with the bill introduced by Minister Cooper authorizing the sale of two pieces of land in North Kona, and the opening of streets on private land in Honolulu.

The House bill requiring foreign corporations to make returns to the Minister of the Interior was read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several sections of the Rapid Transit bill were read when the reading was deferred to Wednesday. At 3:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

Rep. Wilder reported for the Commerce Committee on certain items in the salary appropriation bill in part as follows:

"Under Bureau of Immigration, we recommend that the salary of inspector be reduced to \$3,800 for the period instead of \$4,800."

"Under the Bureau of Forestry and Nurseries we would recommend that the pay of the Commissioner be reduced from \$4,200 to \$3,750."

"We would recommend 'Pay of Foresters' be reduced from \$2,040 to \$1,880."

Rep. Achil reported for the special committee to whom was referred the salary of the employees of the Conveyance Bureau, as follows:

"That we find the work of the said department has increased during the last period and that we find the salaries asked for not too high; also, that we recommend that the salaries passed in the Senate be passed by this House."

Rep. Wilder reported for the Commerce Committee to whom was referred House bill \$4. "An Act to establish a general employment agency," urging a general employment agency," urging

passage of the bill.

"We further believe that as soon as the value of this Department of the Government becomes known among those who furnish employment to large numbers of people, that the office will in a short time become self-sustaining and prove a valuable acquisition to the Bureau of Information of the Government."

Rep. Kaai introduced a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of building a hospital in the District of Hana. Referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The Appropriation bill was taken up as unfinished business.

The committee recommended that \$2,400 be placed as the salary of the Clerk of the Executive Council where it was \$3,000 in the bill. This was a raise of \$600. The motion being made for the adoption of the committee report. Minister Cooper spoke in favor of \$3,000. The position was a very responsible one and the work great. The present salary was not sufficient. The vote stood 7 to 7. The Speaker settled the matter by voting for \$2,400.

The item of \$1,200 for the pay of the Foreign Office Janitor created very much of a discussion. The committee recommended a reduction to \$960. Rep. Isenberg wanted himself placed on record as being against the proposition of reducing a poor native's salary and raising that of a white man. This was objected to by Rep. Pogue, who stated that there was no one in the House more considerate of the natives than himself. The committee were in favor of placing salaries on a basis of equality. There was no intention of discrimination. Minister Cooper outlined the work of the janitor of the Foreign Office. The salary should not be reduced. Rep. Achil moved to amend the report of the committee setting the salary at \$1,150. This was lost and the report of the committee was adopted.

At 12 m. House took a recess until 1:30 p.m.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

Rep. Loebenstein presented the report of the majority of the Public Lands Committee on Resolution 90, introduced by Rep. Kaai and dealing with the cost of construction of a water pipe system from Iao valley to Kaanapali. Rep. Kaai was in favor of the report, but made further recommendation that a bill relating to the matter be introduced. Further action was postponed until today with the understanding that Rep. Kaai bring up a suitable bill.

The recommendation of the committee that the salaries of the Deputy Postmaster General, Superintendent of the Postal Savings Bank and Superintendent of the Postal Money Order Department be placed at \$3,600 each, instead of \$4,000 as in the bill, was adopted.

The House took a recess of ten minutes to give time for the Attorney General to finish his speech in the Senate, so as to be present during the consideration of items pertaining to his department.

Other items were considered when Rep. Isenberg moved for adjournment.

**Circuit Court Clerks.**

MR. EDITOR.—Your Wednesday's edition contains some remarks by Representative Achil upon the proposed appropriation for salary of a fourth deputy clerk of the Judiciary Department for the First Circuit. If correctly reported the remarks are unjust.

The clerks of my department are not in the habit of "taking outside work and of using the time that should be given to their regular duties." As for yearly vacations, they are offered to the clerks but they are very seldom taken.

The chief clerk has not taken a vacation since January, 1896. His trip to Maui alluded to was in May, 1896, and he was sent there by Circuit Judge Carter to discharge his duties as a commissioner of the Court and to report on the advisability of a partition. With respect to the proposed appropriation for a new clerkship, I recommended it and still think it was necessary, especially as searchers of titles are now so numerous and there are other increasing demands upon the clerk's office requiring constant attention. Yours respectfully,

A. F. JUDD,  
Chief Justice.  
Honolulu, May 18, 1898.

**DR. C. H. WETMORE**

**A Well Known Hilo Resident Died on May 13.**

**Came Around the Horn in 1849.  
Prominent in Church and Educational Work.**

points for example and possible profits to other countries.

Following is the table of contents.

Notes on Current Topics.

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Coffee Planting in Java and Ceylon.

Rise and Fall of Sugar Trust.

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**Save Money!**

Stop buying other baking powder and using two teaspoonsfuls to a quart of flour.

Use only one heaping teaspoonful of Schilling's Best.

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**Inquisition!**

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equaling Spanish tortures.

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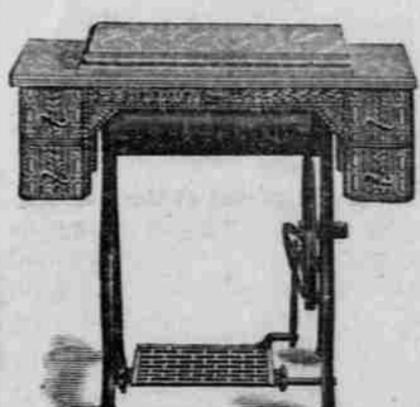
Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MAY 20, 1898

## USING THE ISLANDS.

Some people appear to believe that the relations of nations are as effusive as those between young misses, who exchange candy and kisses. Hawaii, and the United States are believed by enthusiasts to be in a very sentimental mood towards each other. No doubt there is a small portion of the people of each country that is governed by sentiment. But the percentage is as insignificant as it is among commercial men who, however much they may hold each other in high regard, assert that "Business is business." So it is with nations.

Our relations with the United States will not be settled by the "rally round the flag" sentiment on these Islands, or by any special enthusiasm of the American people for "the pioneers of civilization" here. Perhaps we are beginning to find this out, after five years of experience.

That we should desire to put the Islands at the disposal of the United States, for war purposes, is only a just recognition of what is due for vast benefits conferred upon us by the States. Possibly our sense of justice is made more acute by the desire for more benefits.

But underlying all sentiments are the cold facts, and the laws that govern them. The only power that can complete annexation is the American Congress. We can do no more. President McKinley has done all that his own judgment dictated. Congress must act.

Even a generous tender of the use of the Islands to the United States may be beyond his power to accept, even for temporary use. His war power is extremely limited. He makes war under the Constitution. Americans here, and those who feel grateful to America may hope that he will use this port immediately. Perhaps he will do so. But the latest dispatches indicate that he is moving in his own plain, old-fashioned way of doing things according to law. He asks Congress to annex by resolution, because that is the way to do it. The American papers, friendly to annexation, advise the immediate passage of the joint resolutions. Not one of them, so far as we see, has advised any occupation of the Islands without authority from Congress.

If Congress refuses to act at once on the joint resolution, the President may find authority to use this port under some of the agreements and treaties. His course is by no means a clear one.

The Washington Star, a faithful friend of annexation takes this view of the situation.

## IF THE SOLDIERS COME.

As the existing war is solely in the interests of humanity, there is every reason for the union of all races here in the welcome of the American troops if they should call at this port. We believe that the Englishmen should join in the welcome, in response to the feeling of the mother country. The warm sympathy of Englishmen everywhere else, in this war against barbarism, should not be suppressed here, because there are some political antagonisms in existence. It should never be said. If the American troops call here, that while the British Queen warmly sympathises, as we believe, with the Americans in the efforts to suppress revolting barbarism, her subjects on these Islands, for fear of the political aspects of the case and from an entirely personal standpoint, went off and sulked, and filled the air with their suspicions. When Commodore Tatnall saw the British warships nearly disabled in the fight with the Chinese before the ports of the Peiho river, and sent his boat's crew to work the British guns, he simply said: "Blood is thicker than water." He did not stop to balance up the morals of the British war with China, nor did he pull down his books, and read about the obligations of neutrals. President McKinley sent this message to the London Times: "Not the Government alone, but the whole Nation feel most deeply the good will sent to them across the sea." We expect when the British Queen through her Cabinet, touches the button that fires the hearts of Britons everywhere, in this righteous cause, and the hearts also of, 'The men of the Four New Nations, and the Islands of the sea,' that our English colony here will not cut the wires that run back through the seas to the Royal hand."

It is not for the Englishmen here to ask only, but to demand that they salute the coming flag, across which is

written in letters of gold, "not for conquest."

Whether the Germans will sympathise with the millions of their own countrymen who are under the Stars and Stripes is for them to say. They may follow the cold neutrality of the Fatherland. They may, with the rich stores of American gold flung into their laps, for near a quarter of a century, warm to a glow of gratitude, that forgets neutrality for a moment. It is for them to decide. The Americans born and residing here do not ask their aid and comfort. It is merely an occasion for some tribute to the Nation that has given them wealth.

## AN EVENT.

It would be indeed one of the romances of history, if the American forces, en route to the Philippines, should use these Islands for a coaling and supply station, and by authority of the American Congress should plant the flag here even for an hour. Heretofore, the discussion upon annexation has been largely speculative estimates of the value of this port, from a strategic point of view. Even the most earnest debaters looked only to the distant future for conformation of their respective views. Men like Senator White admitted no combination of circumstances that would give strategic value to these Islands. We believe that no member of Congress, who was in favor of, or opposed to annexation, ever suggested in debate the possible contingency of American soldiers, with cavalry and artillery, crossing the ocean Westward to the shores of the Far East, and the making of Hawaii a camp fire and bivouac of their trackless path. Suddenly, in the very twinkling of an eye, this tidal wave of war rises in the Atlantic, and with the marvelous speed of such waves, moves towards the Pacific, and may within a few hours, bear into this port on its crest, the American legions. The daring of Dewey's fleet confuses the thoughts of men, and bids fair to change the map of the Orient. The shells of the Baltimore crumbled the Spanish ports, but more than that, they loosened up some American traditions.

Marcus as the rapid growth of the people of the United States has been, there are few better evidences of its searching vitality than the sudden plunge into the Orient.

## HOLDING THE PHILIPPINES.

The internal troubles of Spain may work disadvantage to the cause of humanity. Should the Spanish Government abandon Cuba, and the Philippines, and make peace, she would then retain several important islands. As the war is for humanity, and not to crush Spain, it would hardly be possible to require her to abandon any of her possessions not in the hands of the Americans. To do so, would appear to the world to make the war one of conquest.

If Spain submitted to the loss of Cuba, before any naval battle on the Atlantic, and asked for peace, there would be a strong international influence upon the United States to restore the Philippines to Spain, on the ground that the sole object of the war is to make Cuba independent, and not to conquer Spain or take any of her possessions. To hold or dispose of the Philippines is sound enough on general principles of warfare, but it is not quite consistent with our purpose of engaging in war.

But a continuance of the war, may modify the situation, and justify the Americans in going to the length of holding and disposing of the Philippines, as if they were a mere conquest of war.

There may be some complications in the matter.

## A SUDDEN SURRENDER.

It would not be surprising if the next mail brought news that Spain had asked for a suspension of hostilities, and desired to negotiate peace on the terms of the independence of Cuba, with the restoration of the Philippines. It is her last chance to preserve something out of the Cuban wreck. If Spain takes this action at once the Government of the United States might consent to impose upon Cuba the whole or a part of the Cuban debt. Spanish "honor" may be satisfied like that of the bombastic fellow, who engaged in a fight to save his honor, and after his nose was bitten off by his opponent, declared that his "honor" was satisfied, and he would retire like a gentleman.

When the Spanish Queen asked the Pope to pray for the success of the Spanish arms, she forgot that the Holy Father had eight millions of American Catholics to pray for also. He was severely bound to maintain a neutrality of prayer.

It is not any simple affair to suitably entertain the American troops, if they should visit this port. There is an abundance and enthusiasm and means for doing a handsome thing.

But, it must not be forgotten that a state of war exists, and the soldiers are not on any picnic. What liberty may be extended to the men, while the transports are here, is of course within the discretion of the commanding officer. He is responsible for discipline. He may not see the way clear to allow any general liberty to the men. We hope he will let the boys out without restraint. But discipline will be maintained, and it may involve some restrictions.

## KAPIOLANI PARK.

The community ought to be, and we hope, is, grateful to the men who had the forethought, to plan the Kapiolani Park, and the energy to execute it. It is so easy to forget obligations, that it is a most important duty of the Press to occasionally remind beneficiaries of the benefits conferred.

Everyone can see that if the land included in the park had not been taken when it was, it would now be almost impossible to secure it at prices which the Government could afford to pay.

We are singularly fortunate in its location, because the extension of travel and residence is around and beyond it. Only to those who have not had the opportunity to ride or walk through it, need it be said that its large area of 250 acres makes it, in proportion to the population of the city, one of the largest of urban parks. It will be sufficient for the needs of the people for a century to come. The marvelous growth of trees and plants give it, in many places, the appearance of age. Already many of the walks and drives are singularly beautiful. All this has really been done by several public spirited men, who have charged nothing for their time, which is money to them. The community has really obtained through their foresight, an exquisite gift. It is, indeed, so precious, it is hardly appreciated.

While it is used mainly at present by those who can afford to own and hire carriages, the construction of rapid transit will throw it open to all classes, with rates of fare so low that all can enjoy it. Therefore, it becomes an important matter to everyone that it be kept in the best order, and improved. The care of 250 acres of such grounds, involves some expense. The facts which we present elsewhere show the present condition of the management. It hardly does credit to the community that it has not taken more interest in the matter.

Elsewhere, there is no public object which secures such generous support as the "breathing places." As we are constantly banking on the natural beauties of our town, and well we may, is it not the duty of each one to take trouble enough to urge the Legislature to make adequate provision for the constant care of these grounds? Action should be taken at once, and before the adjournment.

## INDUSTRIES IN JAMAICA.

The Botanic Gardens of the island of Jamaica, W. I., established by the Government of the Colony, furnish the preliminary brains for intelligent horticulture by the people. Many years ago it was founded by a far-seeing official. The island has now a more varied collection of valuable and economic or industrial plants, than is possessed by any tropical country. It is due to the brain work of thoroughly educated men, men who are trained to study and avoid mistakes.

Here are some of the products of this Island, and their values:

Sugar, value .....	\$1,800,000
Ginger .....	350,000
Cacao .....	350,000
Lime juice .....	20,000
Coffee .....	1,400,000
Bananas .....	1,500,000
Logwood .....	1,700,000
Pimento .....	450,000
Oranges .....	850,000
Cocoanuts .....	85,000
Grape fruit .....	45,000
Annona .....	15,000
Pineapples .....	2,500
Kola nuts .....	1,500

It is not very encouraging to our own planters to know that in some districts of the island, according to the report of the West India Royal Commission, the cost of producing sugar is only \$8 per ton, and it is believed that it may be even decreased.

The movement towards diversified industries is very marked. In 1882 sugar and rum furnished 77 per cent. of the exports. In 1896, they furnished only 19 per cent.

Jamaica is the only island whose prosperity has been watched and fostered for some years by an intelligent Government, and it is now able to take care of its three quarters of a million of people. The annual cost of the gardens at different elevations, is \$25,000. The governors have been able and progressive men.

The Government realizes the necessity of skill and aptitude on the part of the cultivator, if horticulture is to be made successful. Instruction in the right method of growing, pruning and manuring plants, and in preparing

the produce is now given in the elementary schools, and in the colleges. The Board of Education has introduced two Readers in the schools, for the instruction of the children in the correct principles of agriculture. In the lowest grade of schools, small plots of land are used, together with flower pots, boxes or barrels. In the next grade, agriculture is illustrated by practical work on land of not less than a quarter of an acre to each school. Special credit is given to any one who introduces successfully an economic plant not generally known. Practical demonstrations and lectures are regularly delivered in certain districts by the officers of the Botanical Department.

The report of the Commission says: "These include such important points as the cultivation and preparation for market of coffee, cacao, oranges, kola and grapes, the method of dealing with various kinds of soils by digging, draining, liming and manuring."

The Headmaster of the High School in Jamaica says: "The primary and the greatest need is the introduction of the scientific methods of modern agriculture into Jamaica."

Upon whom lies the duty in these Hawaiian Islands, of reconstructing the educational system to meet the growing needs of the hour? Is it upon the Executive or the Board of Education? Or is equally upon both? Here we find many of the West India Islands, driven to the wall, by the cultivation of the sugar cane, striking out in every direction on new lines, under the whip of necessity. What is the lesson for us? or, are we incapable of learning any lessons? Shall we still keep as our commercial motto: "After us the deluge?"

It is fair to insist that the Board of Education has a serious duty before it. It is not a mere automaton, created to duplicate Anglo-Saxon schools among the mixed races here. Its duty is especially that of studying the whole educational needs of the community. It takes a narrow view of the case, if in these later days, it narrows education down to the rut of mere mental training. It cannot put the responsibility upon the Executive. It fails to grasp the needs of the hour if it does not adapt the system of education to the real wants of the peculiar races living here. It is not urged to make any new "experiments." It has simply to study the results of experiments and experience elsewhere.

## HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In referring yesterday to the great advance made in the island of Jamaica, through the careful and scientific education of the people in agriculture and horticulture, we quoted the fact that the annual expense of the Experimental Gardens of the island was \$25,000.

In estimating what we, in these Islands, can afford to pay for conducting similar gardens, we may compare the relative incomes of the two countries. The value of the exports from Jamaica for the year 1896, was about \$8,900,000. Those of Hawaii were about \$14,000,000. Apparently Hawaii with its 110,000 population, is better able to incur the expense of educating its people in industrial ways, than Jamaica is able to educate its three quarters of a million of people with only a little more than half of the income of Hawaii from foreign sources.

It is clearly, therefore, not a question of money which should provide a thorough system of education, here, in industrial matters. The money is here in abundance.

The causes which operate to prevent or retard this supremely important system of education, are the same as operate elsewhere. The island of Jamaica has had the advantage of being governed by an authority which depends largely on the British Government for its power, and not upon the average political sentiment of the inhabitants of the island itself. It is the work usually of the "benevolent tyrant," who does things that the community does not approve of, because it is ignorant, or without foresight.

The remarkable progress now made in the United States in the creation of Experimental Stations, is due largely to the work of a few men who concentrated their efforts upon Congress and secured appropriations, in spite of the indifference of the people. Twenty years ago, the average farmer had no faith whatever in "book learning" on the subject of horticulture and agriculture. He held the "professor" in contempt, and the majority of the farmers today believe the stations are only kid glove farms. But the intelligent, scientific and yet practical work of the "professors" has secured the support of the people. The average farmers are beginning to think a little.

As the Experiment Stations cost them nothing directly, they are willing to give the "professors" a chance. After a century of agriculture, during which the American writers on the subject have declared that the stupidity of the

farmers has been almost inconceivable, there are symptoms of a new birth, and the coming century will see the cultivation of the soil taking its place as one of the highest and most scientific pursuits of man.

As we have often said, the rapid development of horticultural and agricultural education here, must be placed on the political necessities of the case, especially if we are not annexed at once, for our political safety lies greatly in having a contented community.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, a man of great ability and honesty, was recently sent by the N. Y. Herald to make an investigation of the Armenian massacres. His conclusions are that the massacres were caused by the Armenian revolutionists. He does not for an instant justify the Turkish atrocities, but he believes that the revolutionaries expected the interference, on their behalf of England or Russia, and miscalculated their own resources. He gives the missionaries great credit for wisdom, tact, and usefulness.

This view of the case was held by the British Government, on the breaking out of the trouble, and so stated publicly. While the British nation largely sympathized with the Armenians, the Government itself could not see its way clear to aid a people who had provoked the Turkish attack.

Some of the religious journals in America severely criticise Dr. Hepworth's report. It contradicts many of the statements perhaps loosely made regarding the Armenians, and which have been accepted as true. While it may be true, and relieve the Turks of the charge of a deliberate attempt to annihilate the Armenians, it does not clear them of the guilt of inhuman barbarity.

The case is one which shows the extreme difficulty of obtaining the correct facts, upon which alone history may be correctly written.

The estimated expenses of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the current year is \$650,000 or \$54,000 per month.

The total received during the month of March from the contributions of churches of 30 States, including legacies was \$50,925.98.

The estimated expenses of the war with Spain, for the War Department alone of the United States is \$150,000,000 for the coming year. To this must be added the cost of running the navy.

For the sake of humanity, and in order to relieve the misery of the Cubans, and prevent injury to their commerce, the United States is disbursing each day over \$600,000 or about as much as the great Foreign Missionary Society expends in a year, in all parts of the world. The United States, 33 years after the Civil war, spends in pensions to its soldiers about \$600,000 per day, or nearly as much in one day as the great Missionary Society spends in one year in the spread of the Gospel. A hundred thousand persons suffering physically touch the heart more than 100,000,000 that are suffering morally.

Representative Loebenstein publicly complains that his committee has wearied its limbs walking backwards and forwards to and from the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, seeking for information.

The legs of the committee are like those of the emaciated and dying man, whose pastor in consoling him, exhorted him to wrestle hard with the Great Destroyer. "What?" said the dying man, uncovering his limbs, "wrestle with the Great Destroyer with them legs? No, parson, he'd flip me in two seconds."

The money of the Republic goes for strong legs, and the committee ought to have them, even if they resort to wooden ones.

A short meeting of the Commissioners of Education was held yesterday afternoon.

The Commissioners recommended that the action of the school agent in North Kohala appointing Miss Moore in place of Miss Atkins, be approved.

The resignation of Miss Fleming was accepted, and the appointment of Miss Ziegler in her place in the Makawao school made.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MAY 20, 1898

## USING THE ISLANDS.

Some people appear to believe that the relations of nations are as effusive as those between young misses, who exchange candy and kisses. Hawaii and the United States are believed by enthusiasts to be in a very sentimental mood towards each other. No doubt there is a small portion of the people of each country that is governed by sentiment. But the percentage is as insignificant as it is among commercial men who, however much they may hold each other in high regard, assert that "Business is business." So it is with nations.

Our relations with the United States will not be settled by the "rally round the flag" sentiment on these Islands, or by any special enthusiasm of the American people for "the pioneers of civilization" here. Perhaps we are beginning to find this out, after five years of experience.

That we should desire to put the Islands at the disposal of the United States, for war purposes, is only a just recognition of what is due for vast benefits conferred upon us by the States. Possibly our sense of justice is made more acute by the desire for more benefits.

But underlying all sentiments are the cold facts, and the laws that govern them. The only power that can complete annexation is the American Congress. We can do no more. President McKinley has done all that his own judgment dictated. Congress must act.

Even a generous tender of the use of the Islands to the United States may be beyond his power to accept, even for temporary use. His war power is extremely limited. He makes war under the Constitution. Americans here, and those who feel grateful to America may hope that he will use this port immediately. Perhaps he will do so. But the latest dispatches indicate that he is moving in his own plain, old-fashioned way of doing things according to law. He asks Congress to annex by resolution, because that is the way to do it. The American papers, friendly to annexation, advise the immediate passage of the joint resolutions. Not one of them, so far as we see, has advised any occupation of the Islands, without authority from Congress.

If Congress refuses to act at once on the joint resolution, the President may find authority to use this port under some of the agreements and treaties. His course is by no means a clear one.

The Washington Star, a faithful friend of annexation takes this view of the situation.

## IF THE SOLDIERS COME.

As the existing war is solely in the interests of humanity, there is every reason for the union of all races here in the welcome of the American troops if they should call at this port. We believe that the Englishmen should join in the welcome, in response to the feeling of the mother country. The warm sympathy of Englishmen everywhere else, in this war against barbarism, should not be suppressed here, because there are some political antagonisms in existence. It should never be said, if the American troops call here, that while the British Queen warmly sympathises, as we believe, with the Americans in the efforts to suppress revolting barbarism, her subjects on these Islands, for fear of the political aspects of the case and from an entirely personal standpoint, went off and sulked, and filled the air with their suspicions. When Commodore Tatnall saw the British warships nearly disabled in the fight with the Chinese before the ports of the Peiho river, and sent his boat's crew to work the British guns, he simply said: "Blood is thicker than water." He did not stop to balance up the morals of the British war with China, nor did he pull down his books, and read about the obligations of neutrals. President McKinley sent this message to the London Times: "Not the Government alone, but the whole Nation feel most deeply the good will sent to them across the sea." We expect when the British Queen through her Cabinet, touches the button that fires the hearts of Britons everywhere, in this righteous cause, and the hearts also of "The men of the Four New Nations, and the Islands of the sea," that our English colony here will not cut the wires that run back through the seas to the Royal hand."

It is not for the Englishmen here to ask only, but to demand that they salute the coming flag, across which is

written in letters of gold, "not for conquest."

Whether the Germans will sympathise with the millions of their own countrymen who are under the Stars and Stripes is for them to say. They may follow the cold neutrality of the Fatherland. They may, with the rich stores of American gold flung into their laps, for near a quarter of a century, warm to a glow of gratitude, that forgets neutrality for a moment. It is for them to decide. The Americans born and residing here do not ask their aid and comfort. It is merely an occasion for some tribute to the Nation that has given them wealth.

## AN EVENT.

It would be indeed one of the romances of history, if the American forces, en route to the Philippines, should use these Islands for a coaling and supply station, and by authority of the American Congress should plant the flag here even for an hour. Heretofore, the discussion upon annexation has been largely speculative estimates of the value of this port, from a strategic point of view. Even the most earnest debaters looked only to the distant future for conformation of their respective views. Men like Senator White admitted no combination of circumstances that would give strategic value to these Islands. We believe that no member of Congress, who was in favor of, or opposed to annexation, ever suggested in debate the possible contingency of American soldiers, with cavalry and artillery, crossing the ocean Westward to the shores of the Far East, and the making of Hawaii a camp fire and bivouac of their trackless path. Suddenly, in the very twinkling of an eye, this tidal wave of war rises in the Atlantic, and with the marvelous speed of such waves, moves towards the Pacific, and may within a few hours, bear into this port on its crest, the American legions. The daring of Dewey's fleet confuses the thoughts of men, and bids fair to change the map of the Orient. The shells of the Baltimore crumbled the Spanish ports, but more than that, they loosened up some American traditions.

Marvelous as the rapid growth of the people of the United States has been, there are few better evidences of its searching vitality than the sudden plunge into the Orient.

## HOLDING THE PHILIPPINES.

The internal troubles of Spain may work disadvantage to the cause of humanity. Should the Spanish Government abandon Cuba, and the Philippines, and make peace, she would then retain several important islands. As the war is for humanity, and not to crush Spain, it would hardly be possible to require her to abandon any of her possessions not in the hands of the Americans. To do so, would appear to the world to make the war one of conquest.

If Spain submitted to the loss of Cuba, before any naval battle on the Atlantic, and asked for peace, there would be a strong international influence upon the United States to restore the Philippines to Spain, on the ground that the sole object of the war is to make Cuba independent, and not to conquer Spain or take any of her possessions. To hold or dispose of the Philippines is sound enough on general principles of warfare, but it is not quite consistent with our purpose of engaging in war.

But a continuance of the war, may modify the situation, and justify the Americans in going to the length of holding and disposing of the Philippines, as if they were a mere conquest of war.

There may be some complications in the matter.

## A SUDDEN SURRENDER.

It would not be surprising if the next mail brought news that Spain had agreed for a suspension of hostilities, and desired to negotiate peace on the terms of the independence of Cuba, with the restoration of the Philippines. It is her last chance to preserve something out of the Cuban wreck. If Spain takes this action at once the Government of the United States might consent to impose upon Cuba the whole or a part of the Cuban debt. Spanish "honor" may be satisfied like that of the bombastic fellow, who engaged in a fight to save his honor, and after his nose was bitten off by his opponent, declared that his "honor" was satisfied, and he would retire like a gentleman.

When the Spanish Queen asked the Pope to pray for the success of the Spanish arms, she forgot that the Holy Father had eight millions of American Catholics to pray for also. He was severely bound to maintain a neutral policy.

It is not any simple affair to suitably entertain the American troops, if they should visit this port. There is an abundance and enthusiasm and means for doing a handsome thing.

But, it must not be forgotten that a state of war exists, and the soldiers are not on any picnic. What liberty may be extended to the men, while the transports are here, is of course within the discretion of the commanding officer. He is responsible for discipline. He may not see the way clear to allow any general liberty to the men. We hope he will let the boys out with some restraint. But discipline will be maintained, and it may involve some restrictions.

## KAPIOLANI PARK.

The community ought to be, and we hope, is, grateful to the men who had the forethought, to plan the Kapiolani Park, and the energy to execute it. It is so easy to forge obligations, that it is a most important duty of the Press to occasionally remind beneficiaries of the benefits conferred.

Everyone can see that if the land included in the park had not been taken when it was, it would now be almost impossible to secure it at prices which the Government could afford to pay.

We are singularly fortunate in its location, because the extension of travel and residence is around and beyond it. Only to those who have not had the opportunity to ride or walk through it, need it be said that its large area of 250 acres makes it, in proportion to the population of the city, one of the largest of urban parks. It will be sufficient for the needs of the people for a century to come. The marvelous growth of trees and plants give it, in many places, the appearance of age. Already many of the walks and drives are singularly beautiful. All this has really been done by several public spirited men, who have charged nothing for their time, which is money to them. The community has really obtained through their foresight, an exquisite gift. It is, indeed, so precious, it is hardly appreciated.

White it is used mainly at present by those who can afford to own and hire carriages, the construction of rapid transit, will throw it open to all classes, with rates of fare so low that all can enjoy it. Therefore, it becomes an important matter to everyone that it be kept in the best order, and improved. The care of 250 acres of such grounds, involves some expense. The facts which we present elsewhere show the present condition of the management. It hardly does credit to the community that it has not taken more interest in the matter.

Elsewhere, there is no public object which secures such generous support as the "breathing places." As we are constantly banking on the natural beauties of our town, and well we may, is it not the duty of each one to take trouble enough to urge the Legislature to make adequate provision for the constant care of these grounds? Action should be taken at once, and before the adjournment.

## INDUSTRIES IN JAMAICA.

The Botanic Gardens of the island of Jamaica, W. L., established by the Government of the Colony, furnish the preliminary brains for intelligent horticulture by the people. Many years ago it was founded by a far-seeing official. The island has now a more varied collection of valuable and economic or industrial plants, than is possessed by any tropical country.

Those of Hawaii were about \$14,000. Apparently Hawaii with its 110,000 population, is better able to incur the expense of educating its people in industrial ways, than Jamaica is able to educate its three quarters of a million of people with only a little more than half of the income of Hawaii from foreign sources.

Here are some of the products of this island, and their values:

Sugar, value .....	\$1,800,000
Ginger .....	350,000
Cacao .....	850,000
Lime juice .....	20,000
Coffee .....	1,400,000
Bananas .....	1,500,000
Logwood .....	1,700,000
Pimento .....	450,000
Oranges .....	850,000
Cocanuts .....	85,000
Grape fruit .....	45,000
Annona .....	15,000
Pineapples .....	2,500
Kola nuts .....	1,500

It is not very encouraging to our own planters to know that in some districts of the island, according to the report of the West India Royal Commission, the cost of producing sugar is only \$30 per ton, and it is believed that it may be even decreased.

The movement towards diversified industries is very marked. In 1882 sugar and rum furnished 77 per cent. of the exports. In 1896, they furnished only 19 per cent.

Jamaica is the only island whose prosperity has been watched and fostered for some years by an intelligent Government, and it is now able to take care of its three quarters of a million of people. The annual cost of the gardens at different elevations, is \$25,000. The governors have been able and progressive men.

The Government realizes the necessity of skill and aptitude on the part of the cultivator, if horticulture is to be made successful. Instruction in the right method of growing, pruning and manuring plants, and in preparing

the produce is now given in the elementary schools, and in the colleges. The Board of Education has introduced two Readers in the schools, for the instruction of the children in the correct principles of agriculture. In the lowest grade of schools, small plots of land are used, together with flower pots, boxes or barrels. In the next grade, agriculture is illustrated by practical work on land of not less than a quarter of an acre to each school. Special credit is given to any one who introduces successfully an economic plant not generally known. Practical demonstrations and lectures are regularly delivered in certain districts by the officers of the Botanical Department.

The report of the Commission says: "These include such important points as the cultivation and preparation for market of coffee, cacao, oranges, kola and grapes, the method of dealing with various kinds of soils by digging, draining, liming and manuring."

The Headmaster of the High School in Jamaica says: "The primary and the greatest need is the introduction of the scientific methods of modern agriculture into Jamaica."

Upon whom lies the duty in these Hawaiian Islands, of reconstructing the educational system to meet the growing needs of the hour? Is it upon the Executive or the Board of Education? Or is equally upon both? Here we find many of the West India Islands, driven to the wall, by the cultivation of the sugar cane, striking out in every direction on new lines under the whip of necessity. What is the lesson for us? or, are we incapable of learning any lessons? Shall we still keep as our commercial motto: "After us the deluge?"

It is fair to insist that the Board of Education has a serious duty before it. It is not a mere automaton, created to duplicate Anglo-Saxon schools among the mixed races here. Its duty is especially that of studying the whole educational needs of the community. It takes a narrow view of the case, if in these later days, it narrows education down into the rut of mere mental training. It cannot put the responsibility upon the Executive. It fails to grasp the needs of the hour if it does not adapt the system of education to the real wants of the peculiar races living here. It is not urged to make any new "experiments." It has simply to study the results of experiments and experience elsewhere.

**HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION.**

In referring yesterday to the great advance made in the island of Jamaica, through the careful and scientific education of the people in agriculture and horticulture, we quoted the fact that the annual expense of the Experimental Gardens of the island was \$25,000. In estimating what we, in these Islands, can afford to pay for conducting similar gardens, we may compare the relative incomes of the two countries. The value of the exports from Jamaica for the year 1896, was about \$8,900,000. Those of Hawaii were about \$14,000,000. Apparently Hawaii with its 110,000 population, is better able to incur the expense of educating its people in industrial ways, than Jamaica is able to educate its three quarters of a million of people with only a little more than half of the income of Hawaii from foreign sources.

It is clearly, therefore, not a question of money which should provide a thorough system of education, here, in industrial matters. The money is here in abundance.

The causes which operate to prevent or retard this supremely important system of education, are the same as operate elsewhere. The island of Jamaica has had the advantage of being governed by an authority which depends largely on the British Government for its power, and not upon the average political sentiment of the inhabitants of the island itself. It is the work usually of the "benevolent tyrant," who does things that the community does not approve of, because it is ignorant, or without foresight.

The legs of the committee are like those of the emaciated and dying man, whose pastor in consoling him, exhorted him to wrestle hard with the Great Destroyer. "What?" said the dying man, uncovering his limbs, "wrestle with the Great Destroyer with them legs? No, parson, he'd flip me in two seconds."

The money of the Republic goes for strong legs, and the committee ought to have them, even if they resort to wooden ones.

The Commissioners recommended that the action of the school agent in North Kohala appointing Miss Moore in place of Miss Atkins, be approved.

The resignation of Miss Fleming was accepted, and the appointment of Miss Ziegler in her place in the Makawao school made.

The matter of putting Mrs. S. S. Kinney in the place recently occupied by Miss Boegli in the High School was referred back to the Teacher's Committee for further information.

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farmers has been almost inconceivable, there are symptoms of a new birth, and the coming century will see the cultivation of the soil taking its place as one of the highest and most scientific pursuits of man.

As we have often said, the rapid development of horticultural and agricultural education here, must be placed on the political necessities of the case, especially if we are not annexed at once, for our political safety lies greatly in having a contented community.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, a man of great ability and honesty, was recently sent by the N. Y. Herald to make an investigation of the Armenian massacres. His conclusions are that the massacres were caused by the Armenian revolutionists. He does not for an instant justify the Turkish atrocities, but he believes that the revolutionists expected the interference, on their behalf of England or Russia, and miscalculated their own resources. He gives the missionaries great credit for wisdom, tact, and usefulness.

This view of the case was held by the British Government, on the breaking out of the trouble, and so stated publicly. While the British nation largely sympathized with the Armenians, the Government itself could not see its way clear to aid a people who had provoked the Turkish attack.

Some of the religious journals in America severely criticise Dr. Hepworth's report. It contradicts many of the statements perhaps loosely made regarding the Armenians, and which have been accepted as true. While it may be true, and relieve the Turks of the charge of a deliberate attempt to annihilate the Armenians, it does not clear them of the guilt of inhuman barbarity.

The case is one which shows the extreme difficulty of obtaining the correct facts, upon which alone history may be correctly written.

The estimated expenses of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the current year is \$650,000 or \$54,000 per month.

The total received during the month of March from the contributions of churches of 30 States, including legacies was \$50,925.98.

The estimated expenses of the war with Spain, for the War Department alone of the United States is \$150,000,000 for the coming year. To this must be added the cost of running the navy.

For the sake of humanity, and in

order to relieve the misery of the Cubans, and prevent injury to their commerce, the United States is disbursing each day over \$600,000 or about as much as the great Foreign Missionary Society expends in a year, in all parts of the world. The United States, 33 years after the Civil war, spends in pensions to its soldiers about \$600,000 per day, or nearly as much in one day as the great Missionary Society spends in one year in the spread of the Gospel. A hundred thousand persons suffering physically touch the heart more than 100,000,000 that are suffering morally.

Representative Loebenstein publicly complains that his committee has wearied its limbs walking backwards and forwards to and from the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, seeking for information.

The legs of the committee are like those of the emaciated and dying man, whose pastor in consoling him, exhorted him to wrestle hard with the Great Destroyer. "What?" said the dying man, uncovering his limbs, "wrestle with the Great Destroyer with them legs? No, parson, he'd flip me in two seconds."

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## AN OPEN LETTER

Secretary of John II Estate Asks Questions.

Takes Issue With Admiral Miller on Pearl Harbor Land Values.

Honolulu, H. I., May 17, 1898.

ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER, U. S. N.

Dear Sir:—I was greatly surprised to see in your official report of the survey of Pearl Harbor, accompanying the reference to my statement that the price asked for Waipio Peninsula, which for the entire tract amounts to \$237.50 per acre, is less than the price paid for land in the vicinity as a business venture, your official conclusion that such price is fictitious and that the true value of the land is in the neighborhood of \$50 per acre.

Had I received any intimation of these views while you were in Honolulu or known that you were seeking evidence as to the value of that land, I could easily have furnished you with satisfactory proof of the correctness of my statement. That proof I now offer you in the following correspondence although I fear too late to counteract the effect of your official report and the use to which it will be put by the enemies of annexation.

Honolulu, H. I., May 13, 1898.

SIDNEY M. BALLOU, ESQ., Secretary John II Estate, Ltd., Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—Your esteemed favor of even date is at hand contents noted. You say, "In the official report of Pearl Harbor the statement has been made that the price at which the Peninsula is held if the entire peninsula is taken, to wit: \$237.50 per acre, is fictitious, and that the true value is about \$50 per acre. In view of the publicity which has been given to this statement and the importance of its correction would you kindly answer the following questions?"

I will quote the questions and answer them in the order submitted.

1. "Did you buy the Peninsula of Pearl City in Pearl Harbor?"

Ans. I purchased 229.91 acres in 1889 and 1890.

2. "What price did you pay per acre?"

Ans. I purchased February 7, 1890 from S. B. Dole, attorney in fact for Lois C. Ford and Porter D. Ford, 77.62 acres of land on the east side of the Peninsula of Pearl City for \$32,286, as per deed recorded 13th day of February, 1890, Liber 122, pages 138, 139, 140. On the 23d day of April, 1890, as per deed recorded Liber 111, pages 421 and 422. And as per deed dated April 14, 1890 and recorded Liber 125, pages 63, 64, 65. I purchased 152.29 acres from Paul P. Kanoe and wife for the sum of \$22,000.00. The price paid for the first lot was \$300 per acre. Nearly one-third of the second purchase was a mile above the Peninsula.

3. "At what date was the purchase made?"

Ans. As stated above.

4. "Has real estate in that vicinity increased or decreased in price since the date of that purchase?"

Ans. At a public auction here in Honolulu, October 21st, 1890, a sale of lots at the Peninsula of Pearl City amounted to over \$24,000. The price realized was over \$1,500 per acre.

5. "Do you consider Pearl City Peninsula, more or less valuable than the adjoining Peninsula of Waipio?"

Ans. Only so far as improvements have made it more valuable. If the U. S. Government do not want the Waipio Peninsula, I believe purchasers can be found who will pay \$250 per acre for the whole. There are 1,000 acres of sugar land in Waipio Peninsula.

6. "How far is Honolulu from Pearl Harbor?"

Ans. Ten miles.

7. "What is wharf frontage in Honolulu worth?"

Ans. I am unable to say.

8. "If the channel to Pearl Harbor were opened would wharf frontage there be more or less valuable than wharf frontage in Honolulu?"

Ans. The comparative value of wharf frontage would depend upon future developments.

If you should make any public use of these answers I wish it made clear to the public that I have no interest whatever in this matter, except a general interest in the welfare of the whole country. Possibly no one in these Islands is more desirous for annexation to the U. S. A. than I, yet I am not so selfish as to wish to see the property of Hawaiians sacrificed in the least degree for my benefit. On the other hand I doubt if any one would be more jealous for the interests of Uncle Sam than I. I want the United States to secure all the land it needs in the Harbor "Pearl River" at the least possible price consistent with justice to those from whom it is taken.

I feel justified fully in making this statement for the reason that I gave the United States on behalf of the O. R. & L. Co. and this country, an option for a half mile of frontage to deep water in Pearl Harbor for the whole term of our lease (50 years) for the consideration of one dollar.

I stand ready to repeat the same offer today if it is desired.

Your very truly,  
(Signed) B. F. DILLINGHAM,  
General Manager Oahu Railway & Land Co.

Honolulu, H. I., May 13, 1898.  
JOHN F. HACKFELD, ESQ.,  
Treasurer Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd.

Dear Sir:—In the official report of

the Survey of Pearl Harbor the statement has been made that the price at which the Peninsula of Waipio is held if the entire peninsula is taken, to wit: \$237.50 per acre, is fictitious, and that the true value is about \$50 per acre. In view of the publicity which has been given to this statement and the importance of its correction would you kindly answer the following questions:

1. Has the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., bought any land in fee simple during the past year?
2. What price was paid per acre?
3. How far was that land from the Peninsula of Waipio?
4. Had that land any water frontage or any other special advantages?

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) SIDNEY M. BALLOU,  
Secretary John II Estate, Ltd.

Honolulu, May 16, 1898.

SIDNEY M. BALLOU, ESQ.,  
Secretary John II Estate, Ltd.

Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry, dated May 13th, I beg to inform you that the Oahu Sugar Co. purchased last year from the Estate of Jas. Robinson a piece of about 78 acres of land at Auuli, Ewa, suitable for a site for its sugar factory, laborers' quarters, etc., at the price of \$226 per acre; this land is situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above the Peninsula of Waipio and has no water frontage or any other special advantages.

I am unable to state whether this land is more or less valuable than the land on the Peninsula of Waipio. Yours very truly,  
(Signed) J. F. HACKFELD,  
Treasurer Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.

The substance of these two transactions is this: Eight years ago Mr. Dillingham found it profitable to pay \$300 an acre for the entire east side of the Peninsula of Pearl City, which, as you are aware, differs only from Waipio in being a smaller peninsula and not having the advantage of deep water close to the shore. The land at that time was entirely uninhabited. Mr. Dillingham ran a short branch railroad down the center of the peninsula, staked his purchase into town lots and sold at a rate of five times his purchase price. I know of no reason why the same venture would not be equally successful tomorrow at Waipio.

The second transaction referred to is the purchase of the site for mill and laborers' quarters for the new Oahu Sugar Co. This land is inland without any natural advantages, the chief requisites for its use as a mill site being that it is approximately near the center of the plantation and that it is sheltered from the trade winds which aid the draft of the chimney. If a plantation is obliged to pay over \$200 an acre for its mill site I am unable to understand how the United States expects to get a naval station with extensive wharf frontage for \$50 an acre.

These two transactions are the only ones that I know of in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor within recent years. Under these circumstances I do not feel that it is presumptuous to request you to inform me in turn upon what information you base your conclusion that the price at which Waipio Peninsula is held is fictitious and that the true value is about \$50 per acre.

You will perhaps pardon me if I take advantage of this communication to you to make public another correction of a statement for which you are in no wise responsible. Congressman Hilborn and other opponents of annexation have coupled with the statement that the land at Pearl Harbor is held at an exorbitant price, for which unfortunately they now have your official statement, the further assertion that the land is held by speculators, thereby seeking to create the impression that the land has been bought up at low prices with the expectation of making a profit from the

"Resolved, That an item of \$150 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the purpose of erecting two tombstones for the men who were killed at Kalalau on July 4th and 5th, 1893, while doing their duty towards the Government."

"At the present time only two wooden boards mark the graves of these men."

Referred to the Military Committee.

Rep. McCandless propounded the following to Minister Cooper:

"After the special committee of the House of Representatives returned from their recent visit to the leper settlement on Molokai, they submitted a report to this House, in which report they recommended that certain persons be re-examined by the Board of Health in order to ascertain, whether any signs of leprosy are apparent, it appearing to the committee that all signs of the disease had disappeared."

"Will you kindly inform the House just what steps the Board of Health has taken to comply with the recommendations of said special committee and report to this House the results of the investigation of the Board of Health in this respect?"

Rep. Isenberg asked for an additional five days to report for the special committee on Carter memorial. Granted.

The appropriation bill was taken up for consideration. The item of \$1,800 for the salary of the clerk of the Sheriff of Maui. The vote stood 6 to 6. The Speaker voted for the amount stating that he was in favor of a proper reduction but not an indiscriminate cutting down of salaries.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Continuation of consideration of the appropriation bill.

Under items in the Department of the Interior appropriations the salary of the electoral registrar was cut from \$1,200 to \$600.

There were only nine members in the House and there was a lot of discussion on various items. A reconsideration of the Deputy Marshal's salary, passed at \$3,600 capped the climax. Motions to make the salary \$4,800, \$4,200 and \$4,000 were made. Rep. Kauhalelio "picked up his dishes" and was going home. The item passed at \$4,000. Then Rep. Isenberg moved for adjournment which carried by a vote of 5 to 4.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

(From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.) Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He said that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wilson Rankin, a Wyoming stockman who has been here a month for rest, left for his home by the Zealandia. Mr. Rankin is manager of a little ranch of 200,000 acres.

## SHORT SESSIONS

Senate and House Transact Routine Business.

BILL FOR LOTS IN PAIRS-HOUSE ASKS QUESTIONS—MOLOKAI SETTLEMENT.

### SENATE.

EIGHTIETH DAY, MAY 19.

The remainder of the Rapid Transit bill was read. The bill passed first reading, was read by title and went to the Public Lands Committee to which were added Senators Brown and Keokai.

The Printing Committee reported back a public lands bill permitting the commissioners to set apart lots in public lands, separate from but adjacent to each other, in pairs, one of which shall be suitable for a house lot, and the other of which shall be suitable for agricultural purposes. Each of such pairs may be applied for by one qualified person. The bill was read by title and went to the Public Lands Committee.

### HOUSE.

Minister Cooper announced the following acts signed by the President: "An Act relating to certain licenses, etc."

Rep. Loebenstein reported for the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements to whom was referred the House bill, relating to pounds, strays, etc., in part, as follows:

"Your committee feel that authority should be given to the road authorities in their several districts to take up estates and impounding the same, which power is not vested in them under the present law, excepting the city of Honolulu."

Rep. Kaai was given permission by the House to introduce an "Act to take possession of whatever land and water may be required for the use of the Wailuku Water Works."

Rep. McCandless introduced the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for a schoolhouse at Laie, Oahu."

Referred to the Committee on Education.

"Resolved, That an item of \$150 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the purpose of erecting two tombstones for the men who were killed at Kalalau on July 4th and 5th, 1893, while doing their duty towards the Government."

These two transactions are the only ones that I know of in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor within recent years. Under these circumstances I do not feel that it is presumptuous to request you to inform me in turn upon what information you base your conclusion that the price at which Waipio Peninsula is held is fictitious and that the true value is about \$50 per acre.

The heavy wind has inflicted considerable damage to growing "crops" of alligator pears and mangoes.

The schooner Jessie Minor arrived in Kailua, Kona, on Sunday last with a cargo of lumber from Eureka.

There has been offered to the Big 100 use of the fine hall of the Waverley Club at any time the same may be needed.

The American bark Ceylon, Calhoun master, sailed for Hilo yesterday to complete her cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

Before leaving for the States a few days ago, W. A. Bowen resigned his place as a member of the Board of Education.

Capt. Geo. R. Carter has tendered free use of the boat house of the Hawaiian Club to the Big 100 for entertainment of visitors.

W. Porter Boyd, United States Vice-Consul, left for the States by the Zealandia yesterday. The report that Mr. Boyd goes on an important mission is denied.

David W. C. Nesfield, at one time editor of the Daily Hawaiian here, died at Fresno, Cal., May 6. Mr. Nesfield was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Hawaiian Hardware Co. carry a full supply of Hubback's and Pioneer white lead for general painting, or the Ideal Ready Mixed Paints, in all shades, for touching up.

Geo. Hons will return to his Maui home on Friday. He has been here on both public and private business, being interested in several measures before the House.

The appropriation bill was taken up for consideration. The item of \$1,800 for the salary of the clerk of the Sheriff of Maui. The vote stood 6 to 6. The Speaker voted for the amount stating that he was in favor of a proper reduction but not an indiscriminate cutting down of salaries.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Continuation of consideration of the appropriation bill.

Under items in the Department of the Interior appropriations the salary of the electoral registrar was cut from \$1,200 to \$600.

There were only nine members in the House and there was a lot of discussion on various items. A reconsideration of the Deputy Marshal's salary, passed at \$3,600 capped the climax. Motions to make the salary \$4,800, \$4,200 and \$4,000 were made. Rep. Kauhalelio "picked up his dishes" and was going home. The item passed at \$4,000. Then Rep. Isenberg moved for adjournment which carried by a vote of 5 to 4.

Very truly yours,

SIDNEY M. BALLOU,

Secretary John II Estate, Limited.

Resolution to Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative Dockery of Missouri, a minority member of the House Committee on Appropriations, has introduced a concurrent resolution declaring that when the two houses adjourn Monday, June 6th, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, July 19, 1898. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

TO TONE UP THE SYSTEM AGAINST OPPRESSIVE HEAT

"I Consider it Unequalled"

Mr. Edwin Bright of Brisbane, Queensland, gives this strong testimonial:

"I am pleased to say I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

both in the United States and throughout Australia whenever I have felt the need of a tonic. As a remedy for loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and to tone up the system to withstand the oppressive heat and sudden changes I consider it unequalled."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

Both in the United States and throughout Australia whenever I have felt the need of a tonic. As a remedy for loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and to tone up the system to withstand the oppressive heat and sudden changes I consider it unequalled."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

Both in the United States and throughout

## CANE ON MOLOKAI

Plantation on the Ranch Estate Has Been Started.

### AN ARTESIAN WATER SUPPLY

First Well Is a Success—Not Deep. A Million Gallons a Day. More Wells.

Jas. S. (Kimo) McCandless, the present field man of the well boring firm of McCandless Brothers, says he cannot presume or undertake to make any statements for the Molokai Ranch Company as to its plantation prospects or plans. Mr. McCandless, who is over from Kaunakakal, to return today, tells willingly enough something of his work there three-quarters of a mile from the beach. From what Mr. McCandless says it is more than reasonable to believe that the Molokai Ranch Company, on the Island giving the corporation its name, is to have one of the largest sugar enterprises of the country. Water is available. That was the only question. The problem was surprisingly easy of solution. It took but a fortnight of time and what may be called only a small amount of money to settle definitely and most satisfactorily what has been guessed at from thirty of forty years. A plantation on Molokai is practicable and is being established.

The experimental well that has insured cane fields and a sugar mill for Molokai is an insignificant affair when compared to the plantation wells on Oahu. It is only seventy-five feet deep and is referred to by the contractors as a "post-hole." But the reservoir at the bottom of the "post-hole" has sustained a drain of one million gallons of water a day without showing or exhibiting any diminution of supply. The supply was brought through a six-inch pipe with a centrifugal pump. The fluid is all right for domestic use. J. S. McCandless returns to Kaunakakal today by the Mauna Loa, of the Inter-Island steamer line. A good many more wells are to be bored. Plans for pumping stations have been under way for some time. These will of course now be completed at once, and orders will be placed for pumps and engines as well as an entire mill plant.

So swiftly have events moved with the Molokai Ranch Company that there is already growing cane on the estate. Two acres have been planted and the green spears came above the ground in nine days. Ploughing is under way. There was shipped to the new plantation from here yesterday 300 bags of seed cane. More will follow. With this company there is ample capital and aggressive management and the business will be pushed from the very first. The property went to a syndicate with General Hartwell and Judge Carter at the head locally. For many years the land has produced only beef. There are large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and bands of horses upon it. The stock will be gotten rid of gradually and the cane area, to be large from the first, will be extended as time goes on. The trade between Molokai and Oahu will become a considerable business factor.

Mr. Jas. McCandless, who has been in the well making business all over the group, says the Molokai Ranch Company soil is sure to be quite productive. In sinking the first well there was found about twenty feet of soil. There is no coral at all at the distance from shore of the first well. After the twenty feet the drill passed through hard and soft volcanic formation.

### IS OF GRAVE IMPORT.

As a War Measure Annexation Means Much to America.

The Washington Stars says: The military value of Hawaii to the United States was never more plainly apparent than today, when events in the Pacific have shown how necessary it is for this country to possess a resting point in that great ocean. Commodore Dewey's victory at Manila has demonstrated the force of all that has been theoretically advanced in favor of Hawaiian annexation for many years.

It is now proposed to press the annexation project in the House of Representatives, where it stands in the form of a joint resolution. On such a measure a majority vote suffices to secure action. The House can logically and probably speedily pass this resolution as a war measure, such as it virtually is today under all existing circumstances. With this star in the lower House the resolution is expected to receive prompt endorsement by the Senate. It is known that very nearly two-thirds of the Senate favor annexation.

The President of Hawaii has, it is said, officially made tender to the President of the United States of what amounts to the military possession of the Islands. Whether this carries with it the sovereignty over the present Republic or is intended solely as a temporary expedient in aid of the United States in its campaign against Spain is not at present clear. The proposition seems most definitely to be that of an alliance between Hawaii and this country, giving to the latter access to

the ports of the former for military purposes.

That sort of annexation will not accomplish the many purposes of the union contemplated by the treaty or the joint resolution. Full and permanent amalgamation is necessary to solve the many problems of the present and the future. The United States must assume the four millions of debt. It must take over all obligations and responsibilities now borne by Hawaii. The compact must be forever, not for the uncertain period of this war. Other military necessities than those now at hand may arise in the future, and Hawaii must be ours to cope with them as well as with those that now prompt the President of the Island Republic to advance his generous offer.

Therefore annexation becomes a war measure of graver import than though it related solely to the fight with Spain. It must be considered as one of the broad phases of the Nation's development and treated accordingly. The matter has been debated fully and is thoroughly understood by all. Further argument is unnecessary. The House can pass the joint resolution within a few days, or even a few hours. The Senate should then be sufficiently patriotic to lay aside its traditions, as it did on the historic occasion when it passed the fifty million dollar war fund bill unanimously and in silence, and quickly pass this joint resolution.

## MONEY FOR PARK

More Funds Needed to Maintain Kapiolani.

Treasurer's Report Shows Deficit. How the \$2,500 is Expended Each Year.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of Kapiolani Park, the treasurer presented his report showing that the present appropriation of \$2,500 per annum was quite inadequate to meet the current expenses of the park and to keep that now popular institution in any thing like decent order, and make it present a beautiful and attractive appearance to its numerous visitors. Kapiolani Park has now become a suburban necessity to Honolulu, and it is surprising to note the number of persons, men, women and children, who throng the park on a pleasant afternoon and more especially on Sundays and moonlight nights. Its shady avenues are the delight of bicyclers and carriage drivers.

The amount allowed by the Government for the maintenance of the park is \$2,500 per annum. To this may be added about \$400 or \$500 a year receipts from sale of leave beans, fire wood, rents from track for races, etc., making a total of, say, \$3,000. Out of this there has to be maintained the whole property of the park comprising about 250 acres. This represents over eight miles of avenues, numerous bridges, culverts and fences, all of which have to be kept in repair, to say nothing of the regular work which is constantly going on, of reclaiming swamp lands, building of new avenues, planting of trees, watering of roads and other work incidental to the care of the park.

At present the staff of the park consist of 16 laborers and one manager. Their wages, with the cost for grain and shoeing working animals, more than uses up the receipts, so that by the treasurer's showing, a deficit of nearly \$1,000 has taken place since the new commissioners took hold, some two years ago. Unless relief is obtained from the Legislature it will be necessary to curtail much of the work and necessary repairs, which will eventually detract from the beauty and attractiveness of the place.

It is to be hoped that the present Legislature will see their way to helping out the commissioners with a more liberal appropriation than has hitherto been granted, so that the present indebtedness may be liquidated and some much needed articles like water sprinklers and mules be obtained.

### A MIDNIGHT FIRE.

Blaze in Wharf Warehouse of Hackfeld & Co.

The fire department was called out just at the crack of midnight. The alarm was sent to the telephone offices from the Customs service watch of last night. At first it thought a ship was burning. The direction was to run to the Pacific Mail wharf. Two steamers and the chemical engine made good time to the water front. It was found that the fire was inside the large warehouse of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., just back of the shed of the Pacific Mail wharf.

Suction pipes from the steamers were dropped into the bay. There seemed quite a wait for water. The high wind interfered with getting up steam. The chemical was taken on



TAKING OFF THE DEADWOOD.

When a warship is being made ready for active service it is important that she should be stripped of all spare woodwork, boats, etc. At the same time her hull and all exposed parts are treated to a coat of paint.

## RAINFALL FOR APRIL, 1898.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS. ELEV. (FT.) RAIN (IN.)

WAIAKEA	50	6.95
Hilo (town)	100	7.12
KAUMANA	1250	12.70
PEPEKEO	100	5.94
HONOMU	300	.....
HONOMU	950	.....
HAKALAU	200	6.32
HONOBINA	7.05	.....
LAUPAOHOE	10	.....
OOKALA	400	6.33
KUKALAU	250	4.96
PAAUHALU	750	6.37
PAAUHALU	300	4.46
PAAUHALU	1200	5.37
HONOKA	.....	5.39
HONOKA	.....	.....
KUKUILAELE	700	6.69
NIULIFI	200	2.34
KOBALA (OSTROM)	350	3.15
KOBALA MISSION	585	2.43
KOBALA SUGAR CO.	234	2.55
AWINI RANCH	1100	5.69
WAIMEA	2720	2.60
KAIUUA	950	2.48
LANIHATU	1540	3.65
KEALAKEKOKU	1580	2.03
KAHALIKI	800	2.19
KAHALIKI	1200	3.41
NAALEHU	650	0.71
NAALEHU	1250	1.85
NAALEHU	1725	3.21
HONUAPU	15	0.00
HILEA	310	0.10
PAHALA	.....	.....
MOAUA	700	0.09
OLOA (MASON)	1650	13.86
POHAKULOA	2600	.....
WAIAKAHEULA	750	.....
KAPOHO	110	3.26
POHOIKI	10	3.05
KAMAIKI	650	.....
KALAPANA	8	1.70

MAUI—

KAHULUI	10	0.75
LAHAHALUNA	15	0.00
LOWALU	60	.....
HAMOA PLANTATION	60	0.00
WALOPAI RANCH	180	.....
PAIA	1400	3.21
PUNUOMALEI	2600	1.17
HALEAKALA RANCH	4000	.....
KULA	.....	4.01
HAIIKU	30	1.38
INSANE ASYLUM	30	1.67
NUUNUAN (SCHOOL ST.)	250	3.30
NUUNUAN (WYLLIE ST.)	405	4.32
NUUNUAN (ELEC. ST.)	50	7.45
NUUNUAN, LUAKAHUA	300	2.32
MAUNAWILI	100	1.77
KANEHOE	25	1.68
WAIMANALO	350	4.05
AHUIMANU	25	1.72
WAIAHAE	15	4.40
EWA PLANTATION	60	0.38
WAIHALA	32	0.63

KAUAI—

MAKIKI RESERVOIR	150	2.10
PUNABOU W. BUREAU	50	2.42
KULAKAHUA	50	1.20
KEWALO (King St.)	15	.....
KAPOLANI PARK	10	0.23
PAUOA	50	2.22
INSANE ASYLUM	30	1.38
NUUNUAN (SCHOOL ST.)	250	1.67
NUUNUAN (WYLLIE ST.)	405	4.32
NUUNUAN (ELEC. ST.)	50	7.45
NUUNUAN, LUAKAHUA	300	2.32
KANEHOE	100	1.77
WAIMANALO	25	1.68
AHUIMANU	350	4.05
WAIAHAE	15	4.40
EWA PLANTATION	60	0.38
WAIHALA	32	0.63

OAHU—

MAKIKI RESERVOIR	150	2.10
PUNABOU W. BUREAU	50	2.42
KULAKAHUA	50	1.20
KEWALO (King St.)	15	.....
KAPOLANI PARK	10	0.23
PAUOA	50	2.22
INSANE ASYLUM	30	1.38
NUUNUAN (SCHOOL ST.)	250	1.67
NUUNUAN (WYLLIE ST.)	405	4.32
NUUNUAN (ELEC. ST.)	50	7.45
NUUNUAN, LUAKAHUA	300	2.32
KANEHOE	100	1.77
WAIMANALO	25	1.68
AHUIMANU	350	4.05
WAIAHAE	15	4.40
EWA PLANTATION	60	0.38
WAIHALA	32	0.63

KAHULUI—

MAPULEHU	70	1.02
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LANAI—

KOOLE	1600	0.39
WAIAHAE	.....	0.52

OAHU—

MAKIKI RESERVOIR	150	2.10
PUNABOU W. BUREAU	50	2.42
KULAKAHUA	50	1.20
KEWALO (King St.)	15	.....
KAPOLANI PARK	10	0.23
PAUOA	50	2.22
INSANE ASYLUM	30	1.38
NUUNUAN (SCHOOL ST.)	250	1.67
NUUNUAN (WYLLIE ST.)	405	4.32
NUUNUAN (ELEC. ST.)	50	7.45
NUUNUAN, LUAKAHUA	300	2.32
KANEHOE	100	1.77
WAIMANALO	25	1.68
AHUIMANU	350	4.05
WAIAHAE	15	4.40
EWA PLANTATION	60	0.38
WAIHALA	32	0.63

KAHULUI—

MAPULEHU	70	1.02
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MAUI—

KAHULUI	10	0.75
LAHAHALUNA	15	0.00
LOWALU	60	.....
HAMOA PLANTATION	60	0.00
WALOPAI RANCH	180	.....
PAIA	1400	3.21
PUNUOMALEI	2600	1.17
HALEAKALA RANCH	4000	.....
KULA	.....	4.01
HAIIKU	30	1.38
INSANE ASYLUM	30	1.67
NUUNUAN (SCHOOL ST.)	250	3

**ADVANCE METHOD**

Correspondent Advocates Some Industrial Reforms.

**THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE**

Would Make That Branch Paramount—Precedence in Other Countries.

(Communicated.)

This most important, but much neglected bureau should be the leading department of our Government. Even our paramount Board of Health should be subordinate in the world; the Scandinavians, the Americans and following them the British, have their Bureau of Agriculture the leading department.

When we explain, it is to be hoped that the Press will assist us in advocating this much needed reform.

When the Board of Health desires a location for a hospital, pest-house, wash-house, or for any sanitary measure; or the Board of Education a site for school-houses, the Agricultural Bureau should be consulted. In the United States even the food inspection is under the control of this bureau.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it has become absolutely necessary to our progress to have clear-headed, earnest, practical and progressive men at the head of our Agricultural and Water Bureaus, as well as all the other departments—men who can expand and use scientific methods, whose work should be purely educational and removed from political consideration. The crude systems and waste of money that have prevailed the past 25 years, under the writer's observation, should not be allowed to continue.

As water establishes the value of land, irrigation and its scientific distribution should be the leading problem of our Government.

Large tracts of land on this Island, now valueless, without water for general agricultural purposes, could be made productive and valuable by irrigation. The time cannot be far remote, in this age of irrigation when it will be found that the exhaustless supplies of water in Manoa and other valleys are available. When you enter Manoa valley, and see the water winding its way to the sea just as it did in Kamehameha First's time no doubt, and on the left side being pumped in from the Beretania street pumping station, or led from the Numanui reservoirs, as far as Montana's milk ranch, you can truly say "Here is a lavish waste of Nature's gift." Had the Legislature committee, who reported adversely on the Manoa water storage, consulted the writer, there is no doubt but that they would have made a favorable report, and an adverse one to the contemplated reservoir in the bottomless Diamond Head.

It is an undoubted fact that it has been the aim of the present Government for the past few years, to offer every possible facility towards placing men on vacant lands of all the Islands, and advertising our land system, under which land may be taken up—and has stimulated a spirit of thrift in those who were otherwise almost dependent. But our greatest need as it seems, is first of all proper experimental work—Stations on each Island with a skilled chemist at the head. Every station of this kind would be an object lesson to all, coffee planters in particular, where scientific methods of modern industries could be taught.

When an industry is prosperous, individualism is natural enough, but when trials arise, the utility of association is at once felt. To effect good on a large scale men must combine their efforts. Co-operation is a joint stock individualism. In the writer's country, Sweden, they have a system of co-operative agricultural credit association, to prevent the small land owners from falling into the hands of the money-lender. This association advances money only for the purpose of agricultural benefits and sees that the money is expended for the purposes for which the advances are made. This society has an experienced scientist to visit the small land owners, once a month or so, to teach them new methods in agriculture. All sorts of labor-saving implements, better breeds of cattle, etc., are bought through this association.

That coffee, like sugar, will be a success in Hawaii, there is no doubt. There may be failures in the coffee industry, as there have been in sugar. It is difficult matter to make a successful farmer out of an otherwise clear headed business or professional man, who is unaccustomed to the hardship of a country life and its struggle. We have had examples of that in the projectors and investors in several sugar plantations, passed into the hands of agents and money-lenders for the book account and small amounts of cash.

Through sheer force of character and unceasing perseverance a few of our original sugar planters are now living in comparative independence, while others through inexperience or want of thrift have failed.

**A Terrible Maxim Gun.**

WAYNE, Me., April 3.—Hudson Maxim, a brother of Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim rapid fire gun, has just invented a gun that in its awful destructive force goes

far beyond Hiram's. It is called the Maxim aerial torpedo, and is designed for coast defense and naval work. The torpedo is fired into the air, instead of being shot along the surface of the water. It is used the same as any cannon or mortar. The gun from which it is fired has a bore of 26 inches. It will throw a ton of dynamite a distance of five miles, and if the torpedo strikes anywhere within 200 feet of a warship it will shiver it to atoms. Mr. Maxim has also invented a smokeless powder to use with the torpedo.

**Punahoa Teachers**

Mrs. Lillian Turner, well known as one of the best teachers of Honolulu, and formerly in the corps of Professor Scott, has been engaged as a teacher for Punahoa Preparatory School. The trustees are fortunate in securing Mrs. Turner, whose appointment was strenuously recommended by Prof. F. A. Hosmer.

Miss Ely, a most valued member of the Punahoa Preparatory staff of teachers, will remain only to the end of the present term, much to the regret of the school managers. Miss Ely returns again to her old position in the Phil Armour Normal Institute of Chicago.

The new man at Oahu College in place of J. L. Howard, who is studying medicine on the Coast, is Prof. Albert N. Campbell of Stockton Business College. He will arrive next month.

Dr. Harper, of the University of Chicago, asked that graduates of his university be accepted as eligible, without examination, to become teachers in the Chicago public schools, but the High School Committee refused to comply, saying the graduates must stand examination just the same as everybody else.

**LESSON FOR THE WEAK.**

Do you see that locomotive engine standing on the side-track? Something has broken down about it. There is not a hiss of steam from its valves; it is still and cold as a dead whale on a beach; it can't draw a train; it can't even move itself. Now, tell me, do you believe that any amount of tinkering and hammering at it would make it go? Not a bit. Nothing on earth will make it go except steam in the boiler, and even that won't unless the engine is in order. Everybody knows that, you say. Do they? Then why don't they act on this principle in every case where it applies?

Here is such case. Writing concerning his wife, a gentleman says: "In the autumn of 1880, my wife fell into a low, desponding state through family bereavement. Her appetite was poor, and no food, however light, agreed with her. After eating she had pain and tightness at the chest, and a sense of fullness as if swollen around the waist. She was much troubled with flatulence, and had pain at the heart and palpitation. At times she was so prostrated that she was confined to her room for days together, and had barely strength to move."

"At first she consulted a doctor at Ferry Hill, but getting worse, she went to see a physician at Newcastle. The latter gave her some relief, but still she did not get her strength up; and after being under his treatment for six months she discontinued going to him. Better and worse, she continued to suffer for over a year, when she heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She began taking it, and soon her appetite revived and her food gave her strength. In a short time she was quite a new woman. Since that time (now nearly twelve years ago) I have always kept this medicine in the house, and if any of my family all anything a few doses puts us right—Yours truly, (Signed) George Walker, Grocer, &c., Ferry Hill, near Durham, October 23rd, 1893."

We call attention especially to those words in Mr. Walker's letter which are printed in italics. You can pick them out at a glance. They show how fully he understands where human strength comes from—that it comes from digested food and not from any medicines the doctor or any one else can give us. Let us have no mistake or confusion of mind on this important point.

For example, Mrs. Walker was ill with indigestion and dyspepsia. Her symptoms, and how she suffered, her husband tells us. The disease destroyed her power to obtain any strength from food, and Nature suspended her appetite in order that she might not make bad worse by eating what could only ferment in the stomach and fill her blood with the resulting poisons. The only outcome of such a state of things must be pain and weakness—weakness which, continued long enough, must end in absolute prostration and certain death.

Well, then, she failed to get up her strength under the treatment of either doctor. Why? Simply because the medicines they gave her—whatever they may have been—did not cure the torpid and inflamed stomach. If they had cured it then she would have got up her strength exactly as she afterwards did when she took Seigel's Syrup. But the trouble is this: Medicines that will do this are rare. If the doctors possess them they would use them, and cure people with them, of course. Mother Seigel's is one of these rare and effective medicines. If there is another as good the public has not yet been made acquainted with the fact.

But even the Syrup does not impart strength; it is not a so-called "tonic;" there is no such thing. It "cures the disease," drives out the poison, repairs the machine.

Then comes the appetite (all of itself) and digestion and strength. You see the order—the sequence. Yes. Well, please bear it in mind. The mechanics set the engine in order; then the stoker gets up the steam.

And of the human body—the noblest of all machines—Mother Seigel's Syrup is the skilled mechanic.

**BEAUTIFUL SKIN**  
Hands and Hair Produced by  
**Cuticura SOAP**

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. *Send for How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair,* a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

Hollister & Co. Are **TOBACCONISTS.**

Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

**California Fertilizer Works**

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

**Fertilizer Materials!**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Bone and Bone Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

**Free Wind.**

Having carefully bottled up all the "blowing" done by our competitors during the past few months we are now able to offer the public **FREE WIND**, and you will find some on tap a little to the East of our King street store door, also near our bicycle display in the store.

Everybody is welcome to wind, and the connections will fit any wheel.

By the "Zealandia" we have another shipment of RAMBLERS and COLUMBIAS; also an Enameling Oven for our Repair Department.

For new wheels, or for the best repair work, go to

**E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.**

**Art Pictures,**  
FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

King Bros.' Art Store.  
110 HOTEL ST.

**DETROIT JEWEL STOVES**

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water-Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles with Water Coll.;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

**W. W. DIMOND & CO.**

HONOLULU.

**CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture**

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcers on the Neck.

Cures Ulcers on the Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Ulcers and swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the body, the delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS**

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PHARMACEUTICAL VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1709

**CASTLE & COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS****LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS**

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.

Elio Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

## REAL POI WANTED

Molokai People Can Abide Flour  
Paste No Longer.

## SAY THERE IS TARO ON MAUI

Board of Health Regulation on Autopsies—Hilo Britishers Make an Offer.

The regular weekly session of the Board of Health was held as usual yesterday afternoon. There were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Emerson, Day, Alvarez and Monsarrat, C. B. Reynolds, G. W. Smith and D. Kelliop.

The following proposed regulation of the Board of Health relating to the making of autopsies in institutions under the care of the Board of Health:

1. Every physician or medical officer in charge of any hospital, asylum or other institution for the care or treatment of the sick maintained by the Board of Health, is authorized in his discretion to make such autopsy, or scientific examination, as he shall deem necessary or desirable, of the body of any patient who has died in the institution under his charge.

2. Every such examination and autopsy shall be made in the presence of not less than two witnesses. The results of every such autopsy shall be immediately recorded by the physician and a copy of the same sent to the Board of Health.

3. It shall be the privilege of the friends of the deceased to be represented at the autopsy by some person appointed by them for the purpose.

The matter was deferred until the next regular meeting.

A letter from H. D. Wlshard to Senator Rice was read. In this the writer asked for information as to what to do upon finding cattle affected with tuberculosis. President Smith stated that he had been spoken to by Senator Rice and had told the latter that any cattle found to be affected with tuberculosis should be destroyed and buried at a suitable depth. Senator Rice stated that there were not many cattle on Kauai affected with the disease but once in a while an affected animal was found.

A petition from residents and taxpayers of the Districts of Hilo and Hamakua asked that a veterinary inspector for the Town of Hilo be appointed for the purpose of examining all live stock from foreign ports with a view to the prevention of introduction of various diseases. The importation of live stock into Hilo has greatly increased during the past few years making such an officer an absolute necessity.

The matter was referred to the Minister of the Interior, its proper place.

A letter from H. D. Elliott of Hilo announced the meeting of British subjects in Hilo on May 5th and the passage of a resolution to increase to \$2,000 the subscription to the Diamond Jubilee Fund for the purpose of adding to the present Government hospital in Hilo an addition to be known as the "Victoria Jubilee Annex" and to be used for the Anglo-Saxon residents of the Island of Hawaii.

President Smith was of the opinion that the offer was a good one and could be accepted. Geo. W. Smith said he was afraid there might be a conflict in the event of acceptance of the offer. It was finally decided that the Board entertain the proposition provided the building, when erected, shall become the property of the Hawaiian Government to be used for hospital purposes subject to the reservation that it shall be used only "for the benefit and use of the Anglo-Saxon residents of the Island of Hawaii."

A petition drawn up at a recent meeting of the lepers at the settlement on Molokai asked that the poi and palai supply be obtained from the Waialuku Taro Co. and that the petitioners be not compelled to wait for the supply from Honolulu. The petitioners represented that they could stand flour poi no longer, that they were in great pilikia and should have paiai at once. They had learned that taro was plentiful on Maui and asked for immediate relief.

The report of the special committee of the Legislature, appointed to visit the leper settlement, was read by President Smith.

A communication from Minister Cooper enclosing the questions propounded by Rep. McCandless in the House in the morning, regarding doubt in the cases of certain lepers at the settlement on Molokai, was read. The Board decided that the persons mentioned be allowed to come to Honolulu for re-examination should they so desire.

At 5 p. m. Board went into Executive session.

### Brutal People.

Charlie McWayne, aged six, lies at the home of S. C. Allen, with his left arm broken in two places and his head and one shoulder badly bruised. The child in the youngest son of Dr. McWayne. The little boy was leaving a street car from Waikiki at the corner of King and Alakea. The tram driver was watching to see that the lad landed safely. Just as the boy had one foot on the sidewalk he was run down by a hack outfit. The horse struck the child and the wheels passed over his body. The hack came from mauka,

was moving fast and made a turn within a few inches of the sidewalk. Everyone rushed to the child. The number of the hack was not noticed. Its passengers were a man and woman well dressed. So far no one has been found who can identify the driver.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, May 17.  
Am. bktm. Irmgard, Schmidt, from San Francisco.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson from Kauai ports.  
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.  
Br. S. S. Cape Otway, Savage, from Vancouver.

Wednesday, May 18.  
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kappa.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennet, from Molokai, Lanai and Maui.  
Stmr. Helene, McDonald, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

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Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaia.

Smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, May 18.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennet, for Molokai, Lanai and Maui ports.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Paauhan, Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kappa.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honokaa.

Thursday, May 19.  
Am. bk. Ceylon, Cahoun, for San Francisco via Hilo.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Waialua.

#### VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Hawaii and Maui ports, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Upolu, for Hawaii ports at 2 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Walmea and Kekaha at 4 p. m.

#### PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per bktm. Irmgard, May 17—Geo. A. Murdoch, wife and 2 children, E. Durnan and wife, Wm. W. Benedict, A. E. Ingorsoll, R. G. Johnson.

From Vancouver, per Br. S. S. Cape Otway, May 17—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Johnson.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 17—W. W. Goodale, Miss A. C. Edwards, J. G. Rothwell, Mrs. S. Hapai and daughter, F. G. Da Rosa, Miss E. Castle, Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock, A. W. Dunn, J. Macintosh, H. Fitterre, W. von Gravemeyer, D. Porter, C. Slavin, J. R. Gasper, A. France, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, C. R. Renton, A. H. Ronson, H. L. Holstein, Rev. Satomi, Rev. S. Kanda, Miss M. Freil, Miss E. Freil, Rev. W. Ault, Lee You, H. Vierra and 88 deck passenger.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makai, May 18—2,700 bags sugar for C. Brewer & Co.

For Hilo and Hamakua, per stmr. Maui, May 18—T. W. Greig and Mrs. Marsh.

From San Francisco, per bgtn. W. G. Irwin, May 19—Mrs. B. Watkyns.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per bk. Archer, May 17—E. F. Mullen, J. Rutledge, E. Hoskins and wife, Miss Hoskins, Miss H. Bryant and Master Philip Leyve.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 17—W. F. Storey, Jas. Bicknell, J. P. Cooke, Thos. Ryan, C. Keawe, F. Frendenberg, Mr. Gallagher, Mrs. Ain, H. P. Hakule, J. Josepa, wife and 2 children.

For Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 17—A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. W. H. Rice, C. Wolters, Mrs. H. Isenberg, Sheriff J. H. Conley, W. Weinheimer, J. Tillen, L. Weitke, Lydia Kanaka, S. W. Cowles, Mrs. Aldrich, J. I. Silva, R. Nelson, F. Gay, Miss J. Smith, Miss M. Bechert, E. Longheim.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, May 17—S. Hirai, H. R. Hitchcock, M. B. Macfarlane, H. Peters, Dr. McWayne, F. Andrade, J. Gomes, J. McCandless, Mrs. Scrimger and daughter, Geo. Clark, Dr. Dahlkey, Miss von Holt, Geo. McDougall, Geo. McDougall, Jr., J. Humburg, Mrs. Dr. Weddick, W. O. Atwater.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Zealandia, May 17—Dr. J. F. Gibbons and the Misses Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Gaines-Smith, Mrs. C. J. Fishel and son, Mrs. P. A. Bennis, Miss F. A. Clarke, Miss M. F. Clarke, W. B. Jones, N. E. May, Miss Adair, Miss Mary Brooks, R. C. Scott, F. S. Banks, Mrs. D. W. McNeil and two children, Mrs. J. L. Torter and two children, Mrs. Cora Martin, W. Rankin, George Ford, Miss L.

Crocker, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hocknall, Miss Emmons, Judge and Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Caldwell, W. P. Boyd, C. D. Chase, Miss L. M. Curtis, Miss F. L. Curtis, Mrs. Capt. Nichols, Mrs. J. M. Driscoll, J. M. Sass, I. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Louisson, C. H. Gorman, T. K. James, T. A. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hopper, Miss Hoppe, Mrs. F. M. Mason, Miss Mason, Mrs. J. E. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and two children, Rev. F. C. M. Limburg, Mrs. C. J. McCarthy and 5 children, Mrs. Winterhalter, E. Winship, U. S. N. Mrs. Young and 99 steerage.

#### DIED.

O'CONNOR—At the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, at 2 p. m., May 18, 1898, "Jerry" O'Connor, for many years a resident of Honolulu.

HOLMES—In Oaxaca, Mexico, on the 7th inst., Walter Holmes, of pneumonia. Deceased was a former resident of Hilo and Honolulu and leaves two little daughters in Mexico and two brothers here, Mr. M. V. Holmes of Honokaa and Mr. E. C. Holmes of Hilo. Deceased was son-in-law to Mrs. G. W. Willifong of Honolulu and was well known on the Islands.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

MAY	BANOM.												PRES.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
S	30	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	NE
S	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	4-3
S	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	NE
S	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	4-3
T	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	NE
T	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	4-3
T	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	NE
T	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	4-3
F	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	NE
F	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	4-3

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, May 31st, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of J. Kaeleamoku, Kailua, N. Kona, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lease of a portion of the land of PUUANAHU, N. KONA, containing 12,000 acres, more or less.

Term of lease, 21 years.

Upset rental, \$150 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

At also same time and place will be sold 116.1 acres, at said PUUANAHU, under special conditions of payment and improvement.

Upset price \$290.25.

For full particulars as to terms of above, plans, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or to J. Kaeleamoku, Kailua, N. Kona.

C. P. IAUKEA,  
Secretary Land Commission.  
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, May 17, 1898.

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On June 4th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lease of Government land of Waihi, Hana, Maui.

Area, 1,115 acres, a little more or less.

Terms, 21 years from 2, 1899.

Upset rental, \$100 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease subject to restrictions for forest preservation, and to reservations for settlement purposes.

For full particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

**REAL POI WANTED**

Molokai People Can Abide Flour  
Paste No Longer.

**SAY THERE IS TARO ON MAUI**

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Stmr. James Macee, Tullet, from Kauai ports.  
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From Vancouver, per Br. S. S. Cape Otway, May 17—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Johnson.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 17—W. W. Goodale, Miss A. C. Edwards, J. G. Rothwell, Mrs. S. Hapai and daughter, F. G. Da Rosa, Miss E. Castle, Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock, A. W. Dunn, J. Macintosh, H. Flitter, W. von Gravemeyer, D. Porter, C. Slavin, J. R. Gasper, A. Franca, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, C. R. Renton, A. H. Renton, H. L. Holstein, Rev. Satomi, Rev. S. Kanda, Miss M. Freil, Miss E. Friel, Rev. W. Ault, Lee You, H. Vierra and 88 deck passenger.

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From San Francisco, per bgtn. W. G. Irwin, May 19—Mrs. B. Watkins.

**Departures.**

For San Francisco, per bk. Archer, May 17—E. F. Muller, J. Rutledge, E. H. Hoskins and wife, Miss Hoskins, Miss H. Bryant and Master Philip Levey.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 17—W. F. Storey, Jas. Bicknell, J. P. Cooke, Thos. Ryan, C. Keawe, F. Frenzenberg, Mr. Gallagher, Mrs. Ain, H. P. Hakuole, J. Josepa, wife and 2 children.

For Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 17—A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. W. H. Rice, C. Wolters, Mrs. H. Isenberg, Sheriff J. H. Conley, W. Weinheimer, J. Tilden, L. Weibke, Lydia Kanoo, S. W. Cowles, Mrs. Aldrich, J. I. Silva, R. Nelson, F. Gay, Miss J. Smith, Miss M. Bechert, E. Longheim.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Zealandia, May 17—Dr. J. F. Gibbon and the Misses Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Gainsmith, Mrs. C. J. Fisher and son, Mrs. P. A. Bemis, Miss F. A. Clarke, Miss M. F. Clarke, W. B. Jones, N. E. May, Miss Adair, Miss Mary Brooks, R. C. Scott, F. S. Banks, Mrs. D. W. McNicoll and two children, Mrs. J. L. Torbert and two children, Mrs. Cora Martin, W. Rankin, George Ford, Miss L.

Crocker, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hocknall, Miss Emmons, Judge and Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Caldwell, W. P. Boyd, C. D. Chase, Miss L. M. Curtis, Miss F. L. Curtis, Mrs. Capt. Nichols, Mrs. J. M. Driscoll, J. M. Bass, I. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Louisson, C. H. Gorman, T. K. James, T. A. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hopper, Miss Hopper, Mrs. F. M. Mason, Miss Mason, Mrs. J. E. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and two children, Rev. F. C. M. Limburg, Mrs. C. J. McCarthy and 5 children, Mrs. Winterhalter, E. Winship, U. S. N., Mrs. Young and 99 steerage.

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HOLMES—In Oaxaca, Mexico, on the 7th inst., Walter Holmes, of pneumonia. Deceased was a former resident of Hilo and Honolulu and leaves two little daughters in Mexico and two brothers here, Mr. M. V. Holmes of Honokaa and Mr. E. C. Holmes of Hilo. Deceased was son-in-law to Mrs. G. W. Willfong of Honolulu and was well known on the Islands.

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Stmr. Helene, McDonald, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, May 18.  
Tuesday, May 17.  
Am. bk. Archer, Calhoun, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Thursday, May 19.  
Wednesday, May 18.  
Am. brigtn. W. G. Irwin, Williams, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Upolu, Hellingsen, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea and Keaham at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honokaa.

Friday, May 20.  
Thursday, May 19.  
Am. bk. Ceylon, Calhoun, for San Francisco via Hilo.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Waialua.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Paauhau.

Stmr. James Macee, Tullet, for Kauai.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honokaa.

Stmr. Upolu, Hellingsen, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea and Keaham at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honokaa.

Stmr. Upolu, Hellingsen, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea and Keaham at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honokaa.

Stmr. Upolu, Hellingsen, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea and Keaham at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honokaa.

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